The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

An Expedition to Rappahannock Station.

Indications that the Rebels Intend to Retreat from Winchester.

All the Railroad Rolling Stock South of the Rappahannock.

THE TIMBERS OF THE BRIDGE SAWED OFF

The Rebel Army Receiving Supplies Through Thornton's Gap.

Gen. McClellan's Congratulations to his Army.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 9.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Gen. Stahl to Aldie and Middlebury, resulting in the capture of forty or fifty rebel soldiers, several negroes and an ambulance. The prisoners were at once paroled.

An expedition, commanded by Col. Davies, consisting of Bayard's Cavalry and a battery, started out on Tuesday for the purpose of capturing some rolling stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. It was ascertained that the rebels were evidently preparing to fall back from Winchester to Richmond, and had transferred all the rolling stock lately in use north of the Rappahannock, to the south side, and sawed off the large beams of the bridge across that stream. Supplies for the rebel army at Winchester are sent from Culpepper through Thornton's Gap. A small rebel force is left at Rappahannock Station, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and another, consisting of conscripts, at Culpepper. Only a strong picket force remains north of the Rappahannock, and an occasional expedition is made for forage. The expedition returned to-day.

Our best information leads to the belief that the rebels have sent the artillery captured at Harper's Ferry southward, and are preparing to follow, if not actually on the march, but keep out strong picket guards to deceive our Generals as to their movements.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

McClellan's Headquarters,
Thursday, Oct. 9—8½ P. M.

The following general order has been issued:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Sharpsburgh, Md., Oct. 3, 1862.

General Orders No. 160.—The Commanding General extends his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the Passes of the South Mountain and upon the Antietam Creek.

The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's Corps under Burnside at Turner's Gap, and of Franklin's Corps at Crampton Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms.

In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which attended it, the obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left, and the vigorous support of Parker and Pleasanton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

Fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners taken from the enemy, are evidences of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the noble army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders.

While rejoicing at the victories, which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people. By command of

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. Williams, A. A. G.

FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Reconnoissance to Charlestown—A Skirmish with the Rebel Reserves—A Successful and Important Expedition to Leesburgh—Disposition of the Rebel Forces—A Serious Explosion, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Bolivar Heights, above Harper's Ferry,
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

The reconnoitering party sent out yesterday, consisting of the Sixth Cavalry Regulars and two guns belonging to Robertson's Battery, proceeded beyond Halltown, driving the enemy's pickets before them. When within three miles of Charlestown, Co. D, Lieut. Browne, which was in the advance, came on the enemy's reserve, and, charging, put them to flight, though four times their own number. Three men were lost in this charge: David James, John Erwin and —— Sullivan. The Captain, or Lieutenant who commanded the rebel reserves, was taken prisoner. Soon afterward the enemy commenced throwing shells which were not replied to by our guns. Having positive orders not to bring on an engagement, our forces withdrew after having obtained the desired information. Toward evening, Gen. Kimball took a regiment of men, and proceeding three miles on the road which turns off to the left from the Charlestown pike, secured the carriage of a heavy rebel cannon, which our forces had dismounted in the late battle at this place. There were some fresh graves here also. Rebel artillery was seen a short distance ahead, but did not open upon them.

The reconnoissance to Leesburgh last week, by Gen. Kimball's Brigade, was of a most important character. I am enabled to furnish you this morning with the first complete account of the expedition. Gen. Kimball, with his entire command, consisting of the Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, Eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania and Sixth United States Cavalry, with four three-inch rifled pieces of horse artillery and Frank's battery of 12-pounders, left this place very early on the morning of the 1st inst., crossed the Shenandoah on the pontoon bridge, marched by a rough and difficult road along the southwest bank of the Potomac to Dutchman's Creek, a small stream emptying into the Potomac five miles below Harper's Ferry. He here struck the road leading up the gorge through which the creek runs, and entered the Kittoctan Valley by way of Lovettsville. Rebel cavalry commanded by a Capt. White, had been roaming through this region for several days, impressing and robbing Union men. Mr. Stonebuerner, a merchant at Lovettsville, had everything stolen from him and was then compelled to flee in order to save his life. Gen Kimball continued to advance, capturing six rebel pickets at Waterford. Learning here that there was a body of cavalry at Leesburgh, he pushed forward, hoping to capture the whole force. The summit of the Kittoctan Mountain, one mile and a half from Leesburgh, was reached about 8 o'clock in the evening. He here learned that 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry, with two guns, were encamped at Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge, on the main road between Winchester and Leesburgh; and that 2,000 had left Leesburgh the day before for Aldie. Gen. Kimball immediately posted three squadrons of cavalry and three guns upon the extreme summit of the mountain, and his main force at the intersection of the Waterford road with the Leesburgh and Winchester turnpike. Pickets were thrown out in every direction, and our men slept on their arms. Early in the morning they advanced to the village and paroled 122 sick and wounded rebels found there. About 9 o'clock the line of march was taken up on the road leading through Wheatland and Hillsborough into the valley between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, to a point about ten miles from Harper's Ferry. Here our men went into camp about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Enemy's pickets were seen all along the route, but fled on our approach. Toward night the line of march was again resumed and the brigade reached here at 2 o'clock on the following morning.

Capt. Sanders, Acting Colonel of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, paroled the captured prisoners. He, with one exception, is the only officer from Mississippi who remained loyal to the old flag. Col. Davis of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who so gallantly conducted the cavalry out of Harper's Ferry, before its surrender, is the other loyal Mississippian. They are both of them as brave as they are true in their devotion to their country.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Gen. Kimball for the successful manner in which he conducted this reconnoissance, having marched forty-three miles through the enemy's country without losing a man, and learning much valuable information as regards the number and position of the rebel army. Among other facts, it was ascertained that a large force of the enemy were at Kearnstown, three and a half miles south of Winchester, and a still larger force at Bunker Hill; that 1,200 cavalry were encamped at the pass in the Blue Ridge near Snickersville, and that with the exception of small squads there are no rebel forces in the vicinity of Leesburgh or in the Valley of Kittoctan. Bands of rebel cavalry roam over the country between here and Leesburgh, impressing all able-bodied men into the service, and stealing horses and other property belonging to Unionists.

A serious accident, of which I have already sent you a telegraph synopsis, occurred last evening between here and Harper's Ferry. One of the Government barns, formerly used as a powder building, had recently been converted into a guard-house. Last evening, about 10 o'clock, as some members of the Eighty-eight New-York and First Delaware were returning from camp, (whither they had been to draw clothing to the ambulance corps to which they belonged,) they were halted by the extra guard which has recently been established by Gen. Sumner. Not knowing of its existence, they had failed to procure passes, and were consequently sent to the guard-house for a few moments. They had scarcely entered the building before the explosion took place, whereby nine of the seventeen present were more or less burned. In cleaning out the place, considerable powder was swept upon the ground in front of the door. The nooks and crevices of the rooms also secreted more or less of it. As the men were entering, one of them threw his cigar upon the ground, when the powder immediately ignited, and communicating with the rooms of the building, caused three separate explosions.

Mr. Brady occupied the same quarters for his laboratory while taking pictures for the Twenty-second New-York State Militia. The following are the names of the sufferers:

Benjamin Crooks, Co. B, 2d Delaware—burned severely in hands.

J. H. Lawrence, Co. B, 2d Delaware—severely in hands and face.

Wm. Harvey, Co. C, 2d Delaware—body, severely.

Peter Quin, Co. D, 88th New-York—body, severely.

Peter Kelihen, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—body, severely.

Sergt. Mervine, of the Guard, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania—body, very badly.

—— Edgar, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania—slightly.

Jacob Street, Co. G, 7th Michigan—face and hands.

A member of the Seventh Michigan was also badly burned by the explosion. His name I cannot ascertain. The first five were immediately removed to the hospital of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and placed under the care of the physician, Dr. Potter. The other four remain in a house close by. All will probably recover. J.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

The President's Visit—Maryland Loyal to the Core—"Returning Prodigals"—Churches and Hospitals—Movements of the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Frederick, Md., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The President's visit to this city on Saturday evening—of which I sent you a full telegraphic report—is an event that will long be remembered by the citizens of Frederick. It will also have the effect not only of proving to the rebels what little hold they have upon the affections of "My Maryland," but of convincing Northern traitors that she is no longer to be seduced and cajoled by them, and that she is now irrevocably a loyal daughter of the Union.

It must have been a strange sight, indeed, to the good people of Frederick—those who but a few weeks ago heard Lee issuing his grandiloquent proclamation, and saw rebel scoundrels dragging our flag ignominiously at their horses' hoofs through these streets—to see the President of the United States passing over the very same ground, amid the acclamations of the entire population—rich and poor. No warmer and more heartfelt reception could have greeted our Chief Magistrate in any city of the State of New-York.

It was nearly 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday when the arrival of the President, which had been anxiously expected in the last 24 hours, was thundered forth by the ordinary salute of 21 guns, and instantly the usually quiet streets of Frederick were literally swarming with life and animation. Old and young, rich and poor, tottering old men, women and children, maimed and crippled soldiers, limping on crutches from the honorable wounds just received in battle—all turned out to show their devotion to the man in whom are now centered not only the hopes of our Republic, but of liberty and self-government to the entire human race; while every window and balcony was crowded with the womanhood of Frederick, as fair and beautiful as it is loyal and enthusiastic. It was a glorious spectacle, which went far beyond mere pageantry, and one which, only a few weeks ago, I could scarcely have believed possible. Henceforth let there be no doubt about Maryland's loyalty. I sincerely believe that at this moment—in proportion to population—there are ten disloyal men in the City of New-York to one in the city of Frederick.

I have had time to mix with these people, to converse with them, and to understand their feelings; and I tell you that when we come to find out what Unionism means in these Border States—compared to the blatant but secure and irresponsible loyalty of more Northern States, we cannot sufficiently honor the men who thus uphold our principles in the face of all difficulties and dangers. A Union man in Maryland is not only a patriot but a hero; and I could—and probably will—tell you of individual acts of defiant resistance to the rebels when here, which although performed by men utterly unknown beyond private life, required as much physical and moral courage in the doer as to face a charge of bayonets on the battle field.

Nothing can exceed the contempt which the people here have for the class who now go by the name of "Returning Prodigals;"—a set of wretched poltroons and traitors, who, at the very first approach of the rebels, hurried forward, not only to curry favor with them, but to denounce and expose their loyal brethren in Frederick to outrage and plunder. There were only about twenty-five of these fellows, all told. Many of them having already tasted enough of Jeff. Davisism, have managed to sneak back, like scalded curs, with their tails between their legs; but others have not been fortunate enough to get away. And there is not much chance of their doing so, when desperation is driving the rebels to seize every man they can get, between sixteen and sixty five—not even excepting cripples and idiots. Having made their own bed, they will have to lie on it, and a pretty hard one they will find it. Among others, I have been told of one physician who went over to the other side, and is now in the rebel service here, attending to their wounded. No doubt, when his work is over Uncle Sam will quietly send him *home* to Dixie, although his family and possessions are all here.

Last evening a startling idea was presented to me of the terrible manner in which this war is disarranging all the institutions of society. Seeing an immense crowd hurrying to the large church near my hotel, I inquired if it was any special occasion, or the arrival of any renowned preacher, but was told that the rush was owing to its being the *only place of worship now devoted to that purpose in Frederick*, although containing a population of over 8,000. All the others have been converted into hospitals. To overcome the difficulty the various denominations have to use the building in turns—the Episcopalians in the morning, the Lutherans in the afternoon, and some other denomination in the evening. The Catholics have also given up their places of worship, retaining only one in which they can congregate. There are at least 5,000 sick and wounded soldiers located in this city and neighborhood, which, with the floating population, both civil and military, must almost double the number of inhabitants.

Intelligence has reached us, in a rather authentic shape, that our reconnoissances as far as Martinsburgh show no rebels there at all. Is this a decoy to draw us far over the river, so that they can suddenly wheel round and recross into Maryland higher up the river? or are the rebels really trying to get home as fast as they can before the bad weather begins? In either case their present look-out is a dismal one. I don't know how Sigel or any one else is prepared for them further down, but I know that from what has been going on here and elsewhere in this region, for the past fortnight, McClellan *ought* to be ready to transfix the enemy on either horn of the dilemma.

NEMO.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Favorable Weather for Army Operations—Symptoms of a Movement—A Conversation with a Secesh Officer, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harper's Ferry, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. O'Kane, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, is to be tried to-day by Court-martial for "drunkenness, absence from camp, and conduct unbecoming a gentleman." These charges are preferred by the Colonel of the Regiment, Joshua T. Owens.

Affairs remain quiet here as usual. Proclaimed as it was in advance by your cotemporaries, it will not be amiss for me now to state that Gen. Burnside's Corps commenced moving yesterday morning from its old position near the mouth of Antietam Creek seven miles above, to Pleasant Valley, two miles below here. We all trust and pray that this may be the prelude to a forward movement. This magnificent weather for army operations cannot always continue. Soon the heavy Autumnal rains will be upon us, and then "an advance cannot take place on account of the mud." Three weeks ago to-day since the battle near Sharpsburgh, and not one step forward made. The "anaconda" is certainly taking a long time to gather up its folds. So long as the enemy remained posted on this side of the river, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, ready to recross in in the absence of our troops, it appeared necessary that they should be scattering along the various fords, until a rise in the Potomac should obviate the necessity for guards. But, now, when the enemy have fallen back from the river, and everything seems favorable to a forward movement, is the long and disastrous delay of a year ago to be repeated?

A Union citizen, just escaped from Winchester, states that the enemy have, within a few days, changed their plan, and instead of making a stand there, are rapidly hurrying their worn forces southward. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

I have been hearing a very interesting conversation with a prisoner, a member of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, who was a sophomore in one of our Northern colleges when the war broke out, and has been acting as Aide-de-Camp. He informs me that Beauregard has been appointed to the department of Georgia and South Carolina, that the conscription act is being rigidly enforced, all citizens between 18 and 35 being compelled to take up arms, and that instead of being in a starving condition, the rebel forces now in Virginia have abundant supplies. The Shenandoah Valley, as rich in cereals as in any autumn prior to the war, he describes as being entirely devoted to the use of the Confederate soldiers. On my asking which of our Generals stood the highest in the South, he replied McClellan. "Why so?" "Because we *respect* him."

I asked him what the South thought of the President's Proclamation. "We consider it atrocious, and contrary to civilized warfare," he replied; "revolutionary, insurrectionary in its tendency, and will certainly cause our negroes to rebel and cut our throats." My reply, that such an event was preferable to the breaking up of the Union, was by no means relished. I am confident that no war measure has caused such a commotion among the rebels as this very Proclamation.

One of Lowe's large-sized balloons has been transferred to this place. Capt. James Allen has charge of it. Ascensions were made yesterday and this morning. Capt. John Steiner, Lowe's other aid, superintends the operations of the second balloon at Sharpsburgh. The Professor divides his time between both of them. Capt. John H. Fell, of the First Minnesota Regiment, is Provost-Marshal of this place. A more popular officer was never stationed here. J.

A Prize.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The British schooner *Nellie*, a prize to the gunboat *Alabama*, arrived here this morning.

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Two Divisions of Buell's Army Attacked by Bragg at Perryville.

THE FIGHTING VERY DESPERATE.

THE RESULT NOT YET DECIDED.

Our Loss Stated at Two Thousand Killed and Wounded.

A General Eugagement Expected To-Day.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 9—10 A. M.

Reports just received indicate that heavy skirmishing is going on between Gen. Buell's and Gen. Bragg's forces, fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement.

A report has been received here, which is considered reliable, saying that Gen. Dumont attacked the guerrillas under John Morgan, near Frankfort, this morning, and drove them in every direction, with but very little National loss. Gen. Dumont expected to surround and capture the scattering guerrillas.

Perryville, Ky., Oct. 9—P. M.

Bragg's army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCook's Corps d' Armee, near this place, yesterday. The fighting was desperate.

Gen. James S. Jackson, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed.

Gen. Terrell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade formerly of Terrell's Battery, was very seriously wounded.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers.

McCook was then heavily reinforced by Nationals and the battle was resumed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Rosecrans' Division, formerly Mitchel's.

Col. George Webster, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, acting Brigadier-General of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, was severely wounded. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th.

A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of a part of the field.

Still Later.—Gen. Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful.

Our loss is stated at 2,000, killed and wounded. The rebel loss was unascertained.

The enemy is north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

TROOPS MOVING FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The forces here broke up their camps yesterday, and moved southward. Maj.-Gen. Granger assumed the command, and will conduct the campaign in Northern and Central Kentucky.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Buell's Removal and Restoration—How it was Brought About—The Responsibility Assigned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The history of Gen. Buell's recent removal and sudden restoration to command never having appeared in connected sequence, I trust you may deem it deserving the publicity of your circulation.

Gen. Buell, though a good organizer and drill-master, has proved a slow coach during the war. He has been always behind time, not merely failing to handle his soldiers promptly himself, but constantly denying reinforcements from his idle army to Generals who were in the field, and, with inferior numbers, directly in face of the enemy. During the preparations for the storming of Fort Donelson, it will be remembered, no entreaties on the part of Gen. Halleck could induce Buell to send even a battalion to assist in that vital enterprise.

While matters, three or four weeks ago, were going so badly in Kentucky, Gen. Halleck determined to transfer Buell's command to Gen. Thomas, if practicable; and an order to that effect being prepared, it was sent out here by Col. McKibbin, of Gen. Halleck's Staff, with verbal instructions that it should not be delivered in case of certain contingencies—one of these being, if he should find Buell already here on his arrival, and preparing for an immediate general engagement with the rebel forces under Braxton Bragg.

Buell *was* here when Col. McKibbin arrived, but whether preparing for an "immediate general engagement" or not, the future must determine. Col. McKibbin evidently did not think he was; and so the order transferring the command to Gen. Thomas was at once delivered—Thomas being thoroughly acquainted with Buell's army and its resources, and possessing, in an eminent degree, that important essential, the confidence of the soldiers thus suddenly to be placed under his command.

No sooner, however, had the order been delivered than there was a furious rushing hither and thither of prominent Kentucky patriots, led by such men as Crittenden, Wickliffe and their associates. There was caucusing in hotel parlors, mysterious interviews with Gen. Thomas, and large disbursements of money at the Telegraph-office for dispatches addressed to "His Excellency the President," one of these being from Gen. Thomas himself, stating that he found a condition of public sentiment amongst the Border State leaders, which made him anxious that the order placing him in command should be revoked and Gen. Buell restored to his position.

These dispatches, it would seem, had their effect. Mr. Lincoln, as is well known, holding the opinion of the magnates of his native State in the utmost deference. Contrary to the advice, as is rumored here, both of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, Mr. Lincoln directed that the military views of Messrs. Crittenden and Wickliffe should be obeyed, Gen. Buell restored to his command, and Gen Thomas returned to his subordinate position. It remains for Gen. Buell's conduct in the future to justify this action in his behalf. Heretofore he has thrown away chances of distinction the most magnificent, and has apparently refused to accept the certainty of victories which would have made the borders of this State as secure as those of Canada against rebel aggression. The responsibility for this portion of the campaign now rests on Messrs. Crittenden and Wickliffe; but under the vigorous and peremptory instructions sent to Gen. Buell by the General-in-Chief, we hope for the best; and are satisfied that any further dilatoriness on the part of this officer will be followed up by his prompt removal from a position in which even his warmest friends are forced to admit that he has heretofore been a failure. JACKSON.

Skirmishing Along the Bardstown Turnpike—The Rebels Decline to Make a Stand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fifteen Miles from Bardstown,
Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

The cannonading, of which mention was made on yesterday, was an attempt at the same game, so often practiced by the rebels, of trying to scare a triumphant army with a rear support of the followers of the rebellion. Our cavalry was fired upon by the same two brass guns which we had driven from Mount Washington. Being at the moment unsupported the cavalry fell back.

We left Mount Washington this morning at 8 o'clock, Gen. Crittenden still leading the corps. Mount Washington is a small village, in Bullitt County, of about five hundred inhabitants, two churches and one high school. The shots of Capt. Drury took the tops of the trees in their range and penetrated two houses in the village. No one was killed or hurt. The Eleventh Brigade, Col. Beatty commanding, left camp at Mount Washington at 2 o'clock P. M. The divisions of Gens. Smith and Von Cleve and Gen. Wood took the advance, preceded by the Fourth Indiana and Second Kentucky Cavalry.

After leaving camp at Mount Washington, and after becoming sufficiently familiarized with the place to know that the major portion of the people were of that *party* which last occupied the place, we became very cautious as to how we proceeded. The rebels had been reported in heavy force at Salt River, and so many candidates having gone up that classic stream, we supposed there *might* be another defeat to chronicle. We spurred our horse ahead, passing cavalry and infantry, till Salt River was in view. We were now in the central advance. The stone pillars of the Salt River bridge were passed, the fording being very easy.

After passing Salt River and finding no enemy, we met Gens. Crittenden and Van Cleve and Smith. The fearless division of Gen. Smith was in the advance, and occupied a hill which is impregnable if fortified and defended. The rebels had made a feint to defend the hill by a show of resistance. They had not counted the cost, however, of the undertaking, and when our columns came in sight, they precipitately fled in the direction of Bardstown. We rode over the hill and all around it, just as the sun was going down; all the valleys lay about us, and we agreed with Gen. Van Cleve when he said, "What a pity that such a sunset should leave a shade over scenes of blood, instead of peaceful homes."

There was no fight at Salt River; the enemy made no stand, though the rebels still say they will make one at Bardstown. Shots have been exchanged between our advancing cavalry and the enemy's rear, and several prisoners have been taken. Mendenholl's Battery was heard making its usually effective music to our right this afternoon. It accompanied the forces of Gens. Schoepf and Thomas, which went the Shepherdsville road. Only a few of the rebel cavalry were found after crossing Salt River, and they left in quick haste before our advance.

We followed the course of the Bardstown turnpike from our camping ground at Mount Washington occasionally picking up a butternut. On the hill on the East bank of Salt River, we found a battery of artillery, and the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, one of the new regiments, Col. Casey commanding. For a few brief miles we now rode without the sign of a soldier. Such bliss, however, was of short duration. We met the Second battalion of Kentucky Cavalry; they had been to Barclay's Station, which is twelve miles from Bardstown. They had encountered the rebel pickets in a short skirmish. The result was that the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, of the battalion, captured ten men of the rebels and one Captain. The Tenth was commanded by Capt. McCulloch. All the arms of the ten rebels were captured and brought in.

We move forward early in the morning, Gen. Wood's Division leading the advance. You will hear from us again from Bardstown. CURTIUS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Statements of Capt. F. G. Young, Lately from the Rebel Capital.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 9.

Among the arrivals to-day is Capt. F. G. Young, direct from Richmond, having left that city on Tuesday by a flag of truce down the James River. He with Maj. W. C. Barney, of New-York, were captured on the 21st of September, while on a horseback tour, in the vicinity of Bull Run, by the Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. Chambloss—a graduate of West Point.

The prisoners spent four days pleasantly on the way to Richmond, and were treated kindly and hospitably by their captors and by all whom they met on the route.

The cavalry regiment of Col. Chambloss was handsomely mounted and uniformed, and fully equipped.

There appeared to be an abundance of salt, flour, fresh beef and shoes among the soldiers.

Good discipline prevailed among the rebel troops. They treated each other with great kindness and courtesy. No whisky-drinking nor card-playing was allowed among them.

Much comment is made by the rebel troops as to the careless manner in which our dead were buried on the plains of Manassas.

All the rebel soldiers denounce Gen. Pope, but speak in the most complimentary terms of Gen. McClellan.

The country districts are exhausted of food for man and beast, and, in consequence, apprehensions exist of great distress among the people during the coming Winter.

Everybody has plenty of paper money of all descriptions and denominations.

The treatment of National prisoners at Libby Prison has been changed for the better, and those confined with Capt. Young had no cause to complain. He, with thirty others, were put in a large, cool and pleasant room, and were attended by the guards and servants with marked kindness. Rations were served regularly, and a sutler constantly present. The morning newspapers were served at daylight.

Col. Daniel Ullman and Lieut.-Col. Brown, of New-York Regiments, and about seven hundred others, arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left Richmond on Tuesday morning.

The rebel troops are rapidly receiving their new uniforms, consisting of dark gray woolen jackets and light blue pants, etc. They say there is no lack of arms, and that they have more cannon than can be used.

The general impression among them is that the war will not end until the expiration of President Lincoln's term of office.

Everybody, however, is sick of hostilities and the troops desire to return to their homes, yet one constantly hears the remark, "You may exterminate us, but you cannot subjugate us."

The new *Merrimac* is not finished yet.

Eight dollars a bushel was asked for sweet potatoes. Rye, coffee and sugar brought a dollar a pound each. There was little or no molasses on sale. Tin drinking cups sold for seventy five cents each, and all other necessaries in proportion.

Maj. Barney is still detained at the Libby Prison. Capt. Young was released unconditionally.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Success of the Expedition to St. John's River, Fla.

SKEDADDLE OF THE REBEL FORCES

Capture of Heavy Guns, Ammunition, Small Arms, Stores and Camp Equipage.

The Retreat of a Rebel Regiment Cut Off.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Steamer Ben Deford, St. John's River, Fla.,
Saturday, Oct. 4—P. M.

I have a good report to make of the operations of our land and naval forces at St. John's River and Jacksonville, Fla., which might have been better had the rebels not ingloriously fled, at John Gilpin pace, without favoring us with a chance of fighting—leaving a strong position, a battery of eight heavy guns loaded and unspiked, quantities of ammunition, many small arms, and a fair supply of stores and camp equipage, to fall quietly into our hands. Such conduct rebel tactics may justify, but Northern soldiers, as a general thing, look upon exhibitions of this sort as evidence of abject cowardice, and are disgusted.

But to my narration. The military portion of the expedition, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan, embarked at Hilton Head, on the afternoon of Sept 30, on the steamers *Ben Deford*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Boston*, accompanied by a smaller steamer, the *Neptune*, which transported scows and boats for landing purposes. Before leaving the wharf the troops listened to a few pithy words from Gen. Mitchel, in which he reminded them that this was the first movement of his planning in this department, and that they were complimented in being chosen to carry it out. He expected them to accomplish all that they undertook, and, no matter how insignificant might be the object to be achieved, when it was a matter of duty, it became of great importance. Glory, to any great depth, might not cover them if they were successful; but an infinite amount of disgrace would attach to them should they fail. If possible, the enemy was to be captured and brought back; but on no account must they return without bringing back or destroying the guns.

Fourteen hours of pleasant weather and slow steaming carried us to St. John's bar, where we were delayed until midday of the 1st for high water—the detention allowing the *Cosmopolitan* to run back as far as Fernandina for the little steamer *Darlington*, which was needed to assist in debarking the troops, and also affording an opportunity of consultation as to the plan of attack between Gen. Brannan and Capt. Steedman, of the gunboat *Paul Jones*, commanding the naval force. And here I may as well enumerate our strength. Gen. Brannan's command was made up of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Good; the Seventh Connecticut, Col. Hawley; a section of the First Connecticut Battery and a company of cavalry, and Capt. Steedman had the gunboats *Cimerone*, *Water Witch* and *Uncas*, besides his own vessel, the *Paul Jones*.

In the afternoon, early, transports and gunboats were all inside the bar, anchored in the mouth of the river, directly opposite Mayport Mills, a small timber village, situated upon a bluff. A couple of miles beyond, up the stream, where the ground is still more elevated, we saw the rebel flag, indicating the position of their batteries, and the *Cimerone*, *Water Witch* and *Uncas* were dispatched to reconnoitre, executing their work handsomely, drawing the enemy's fire from three points; the former vessel planting some shells directly into the batteries, in return for the heavy shot they sent very near, but not near enough to strike. This "feeling" process was undertaken upon the supposition that the enemy had skedaddled, it having been observed that in the morning as soon as our transports came in sight, a flag of distress was hoisted from one of the batteries, which brought down a steamer from Jacksonville, and she soon went back with what looked to be a portion of the garrison.

Finding that a fight was offered, the work of landing the troops was at once begun, by means of the scows and boats—a very tedious and difficult labor. A portion of the force was sent by water through Buckhorn Creek, where they debarked on the mainland, under the protection of the gunboats, with a view of intercepting the enemy's retreat, and the remainder stopped at Mayport Mills. It was not until the afternoon of the 3d, in spite of most determined hurrying, and in the midst of a continued rain, that the troops, horses and artillery, were got safely ashore, including two 12-pound howitzers from the *Paul Jones*, and one from the *Cimrone*, worked by marines, which were placed under Gen. Brannan's orders.

Early on the morning of the 2d we made prisoner of a Mr. Parsons, owner of the Mayport lumber mill, and one of his negroes, but Parsons was so thoroughly a rebel, that no threats could induce him to give information.

Just as the landing was finished, and the troops were about to move to the attack, word came from the gunboats, which had gone on a second reconnoissance of the batteries, that the rebels had vacated. The soldiers were pushed forward, however, and soon reached the works, finding them already in possession of Lieut. Snell, commanding the *Hale*. As I have before mentioned, there were 8 guns mounted—all heavy columblads, and two rifled pieces—in perfect condition, loaded and ready for use. Another columbiad was not yet upon its carriage. Besides the guns were a quantity of good ammunition, small arms, &c.

It is conjectured that the rebels were twelve hundred strong, and they held the fort, expecting reinforcements, until, finding our troops getting in their rear, they fled at the last moment.

The *Paul Jones* and *Hale* at once steamed without opposition up to Jacksonville, where they anchored, remaining all night. The citizens mostly continued at their houses, but no intercourse was had with them. After destroying the ferry at the town, and taking the ferryman prisoner, the *Paul Jones* returned, leaving the *Water Witch*, which had come up later and the *Hale* to intercept the rebel escape in that direction.

I send this to Hilton Head by the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, whose departure hence is unexpected, and leaves me with only time to send you a hurried letter. I may have to inform you in my next of the capture of an entire Georgia regiment and many guerrillas, who still remain, we suppose, on the south side of the river, and cannot cross, as our gunboats command every ferry, and have destroyed all the boats, excepting those we require ourselves.

The rebels were commanded by Finegan, of Fernandina, owner of considerable property there, and very jealous of the more prosperous town of Jacksonville. It is thought by the people of Jacksonville that he "got up" the batteries and made show of fighting in order to provoke the destruction of the town, and thus increase the value of his own village lots. Such *patriotism* is the growth of rebellion.

Signal Officers G. H. Hill and F. E. Town accompanied Gen. Brannan, and the usefulness of Myers' admirable system of telegraphing was again demonstrated by prompt communication between the naval and military commanders. X. L. T.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The News of the Battle at Hagerstown Heights.

Comments of the English Press on the National Victory.

A Letter from the Emperor Napoleon on the Roman Question.

Successful Experiments with the New Whitworth Shell.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott which sailed from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The *City of New-York* reached Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 26th.

The *North American* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 25th, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

The news of McClellan's victory over the Confederates at Hagerstown was received with great delight by the friends of the North, and caused a rise of American securities in London and in cotton at Liverpool.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"The Confederate invasion of Maryland has, if we may believe latest advices, proved a failure. It may be fairly conjectured that the Confederates believed, when they crossed the Potomac, that the Federal armies had been placed *hors du combat* for some considerable time. But Pope, though beaten, and well beaten, was not destroyed. The Federal army, as a military body capable of taking the field, was not put *hors du combat*. The North was not discouraged. Under these circumstances the invasion of Maryland became a hazardous enterprise, and—always supposing the latest advices are substantially correct—it has not turned out well. If events have really occurred as described in the telegrams, McClellan showed a decided flash of soldierlike spirit in marching resolutely upon the lines of retreat open to the Confederates. We shall look now for news of the movement made in Virginia by the Confederate force left south of the Potomac to prevent the flow of any serious consequences from the defeated invasion of Maryland."

The *Times* hints that McClellan's reports have been cooked at Washington. Announcements of decided successes and skillful strategetic operations prefaced the long chapter of reverses and defeats that attended the National Army from Richmond to the line of Washington. Advantages as confidently as the present victory have so often changed a few days later into disaster, that Europe is driven into incredulity or a reservation of its belief. But at any rate victories in the field, without a change of policy, will be very barren successes.

The *Daily News* eulogises Garibaldi for his declaration in favor of freedom in America, and denounces those who now cant round him to remind him that he belongs entirely to Italy. It says, however, that Garibaldi will not go to America.

Writing in ignorance of McClellan's battle with, and victory over the Confederates at Hagerstown, the *Morning Post* charges McClellan with slowness in resisting the invasion. It admits, however, that the Confederates have entered upon a most difficult task when they attempt a conquest, and shows that the result must be to inflame the North to most bitter hostility and great energy in defence of their soil. It thinks the only object of the Southern raid is to secure a favorable position for making terms.

The *Star* thinks something or somebody must give way. Either the Union, the Confederacy, or, at least, the Lincoln Government, must yield to the strain of civil war. The crisis of the crisis, it says, has surely come.

At a meeting of the Scinde Railway Company, in London, it was stated that the cotton crop of Scinde would exceed 50,000 bales, and the next year's growth is expected to be three times the quantity.

Mr. Harben, the discoverer of the Zostera Marina as a substitute for cotton, writes a letter to the *Times*, stating where the plant is to be found in great abundance on the English coasts. Practical men at Manchester consider the large quantity of vegetable or mucus matter to be got rid of, before the fibre can be disengaged, a serious obstacle; and they ask, if a ton of grass wrack yields only a few pounds of fibre, where are the hundreds of millions of tons to come from which will be necessary to set the operative at work again? It is objected also that the fibres are too fine.

The *Index* says that the "Southern Club" at Liverpool was meeting with great success in raising funds for the relief of Southern prisoners in Federal hands. The contributions already exceeded £3,000.

Highly important gun experiments had again been tried at Shoeburyness. The new Whitworth shell, weighing 131 pounds, had proved itself most destructive. At 600 yards it passed clean through a formidable iron and wood target as if it were a punch, and afterward exploded with terrific force. The charge of powder was 25 pounds. Mr. Whitworth was warmly congratulated on his success.

It is announced that the vacant Archbishopric of Canterbury had been tendered to and accepted by the Archbishop of York.

The ship *America*, from Bombay with nearly 8,000 bales of cotton on board, had been abandoned at sea.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was very firm. Rentes 69.45.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived at Turin on the 24th, to take part in the ceremonies attending the marriage of the Princess Maria with the King of Portugal. They were received with enthusiasm. The Prince had had a long interview with the President of the Council.

A dispatch from Rome says that M. Lavalette, the French Ambassador there, would leave in a few days for Biarritz, whence he would proceed to Spain. It is asserted that having exhausted all diplomatic means of bringing about a solution of the Roman question, he will not again return to Rome as Ambassador from France.

Professor Partridge, in officially reporting upon Garibaldi's wounds, says:—"The General is subjected to good surgical treatment, and his wound is progressing favorably. If proper attention be paid to him for some months to come, a cure will be effected, and he will have a good serviceable foot and leg, although perhaps a little stiff."

It was reported that the Prussian Government intends to propose to the Chambers to vote the Budget in monthly instalments.

The Calcutta and China mails—already telegraphed—reached Marseilles on the 26th, but it was doubtful if they would arrive in London in time for the *Persia*.

The mails from Table Bay to 21st August had reached England.

The news is of no importance.

The weather had been very boisterous, and the shipping had suffered severely.

FRANCE AND ROME.

A Letter from the Emperor Napoleon.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following:

The Roman question having recently become the principal object of discussion in the public Press, it seems to us necessary to make known the efforts which the Government of the Emperor has recently made to effect a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy, which has always been the object of its policy. We consequently publish the letter which the Emperor addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the month of May last, and the correspondence which resulted therefrom between M. Thouvenel and the Ambassador of His Majesty at Rome:

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

Monsieur le Ministre: The more the force of circumstances maintain us, as regards the Roman question, in a line of conduct equally distant from the two opponent parties, the more necessary is it that that line should be distinctly defined to prevent henceforth the accusation, incessantly renewed, that we incline now to one side, now to the other.

Since I have been at the head of the Government of France my policy has always been the same toward Italy: to second national aspirations, to induce the Pope to become their support rather than their adversary; in a word, to consolidate an alliance between religion and liberty.

Since the year 1849, when the expedition to Rome was decided upon, all my letters, all my speeches, all the dispatches of my Ministers, have invariably manifested that tendency, and, according to circumstances, I have maintained it with a deep conviction, either at the head of a limited power, as President of the Republic, or at the head of a victorious army on the banks of the Mincio.

My efforts, I must own it, have hitherto been thwarted by obstacles of every description, in the presence of two parties diametrically opposed, absolute in their hatreds as in their convictions, deaf to the counsels inspired by the sole desire of their benefit. Is this a reason not to persevere, and to abandon a cause grand in the opinion of all men and which must be beneficial to the welfare of all mankind?

It is urgent that the Roman question should be settled, for it is not only in Italy that it disturbs public opinion; everywhere it produces the same moral disorder, because it touches upon what is most dear to them—religious and political faith.

Each party substitutes its own exclusive sentiments in the place of the real principles of equity and justice. Thus one party, forgetting the recognized rights of a Power which has lasted for ten centuries, proclaims, without any consideration for so ancient an acknowledged institution, the fall of the Papacy; another party, without regard for the legitimate claims of the right of peoples, condemns without a scruple a portion of Italy to eternal stagnation and oppression. Thus one party disposes of a still existing Power as if it was defunct, and the other of a people that supplicates for life, as if it was dead.

However this may be, it is the duty of statesmen to study the means for reconciling two causes which the play of passion alone has rendered irreconcilable. Should the attempt fail, it would not be inglorious, and, under all circumstances, there is an advantage in frankly declaring the object in view.

That object is to come to a combination by which the Pope would adopt what is great in the idea of a people that aspires to become a nation; and, on the other hand, that that people should recognize what is salutary in a Power the influence of which extends over the whole universe.

On a *prima facie* view, considering the prejudices and hatreds, equally violent on either side, a favorable result seems to be despaired of. But if, after examining into the question, reason and common sense are appealed to, it is gratifying to believe that truth, that divine light, will finally penetrate into every mind, and show the supreme and vital interest which induces, which obliges the partisans of the two opposed causes to come to an understanding and to a reconciliation.

First of all, what is the interest of Italy? It is to put away from her every danger that threatens her, to diminish the enmity she has caused, to upset everything which opposes her legitimate ambition of reconstituting herself. To overcome so many obstacles they must be taken coolly.

Italy, as a new State, has against her all those who hold to the traditions of the past; as a State which has called revolution to her assistance, she inspires distrust to all men of order. They doubt her power to put down anarchical tendencies, and hesitate to believe that a society can firmly find a basis upon the very elements which have upset so many others. Finally, at her very gates she has a formidable enemy, whose armies and ill-will, easily understood, will, for a long time, be an imminent danger.

These antagonisms, already so serious in themselves, become doubly so supporting themselves upon the interests of the Catholic faith. The religious question adds considerably to the gravity of the situation and multiplies the adversaries of the new order of things established beyond tre Alps. Not long ago the Absolutist party was the only one opposed to it. Now, the majority of the Catholic populations in Europe are hostile to it; and that hostility not only thwarts the benevolent intentions of the Governments attached by their faith to the Holy See, but stops the favorable intentions of the Protestant or schismatic Governments, who have to deal with a considerable fraction of their subjects. Thus, everywhere it is the religious idea that which cools the public feeling for Italy. Her reconciliation with the Pope would obviate many difficulties, and rally round her millions of adversaries.

On the other hand, the Holy See has an equal interest, if not a stronger one, in this reconciliation; for, if the Holy See has zealous supporters among all fervent Catholics, it has against it all the Liberals of Europe. In politics it is looked upon as the representative of the prejudices of the *ancien régime*, and in the eyes of Italy, as the enemy of her independence, the most devoted partisan of reaction. This is why the Pope is surrounded by the most violent adherents of fallen dynasties, and this company is not of a nature to procure for him the sympathy of the people who upset those dynasties. Nevertheless, this state of things does less harm to the Sovereign than it does to the Head of Religion. In Catholic countries, where new ideas have a great hold, men who are most sincerely attached to their faith feel troubled in their conscience and doubts enter their minds, not knowing how to reconcile their political convictions with religious principles which seem to condemn modern civilization. If this state of things, so pregnant with danger, should be prolonged, there would be a risk of political dissensions leading to lamentable dissensions in faith itself.

It is therefore in the interest of the Holy See, as well as in that of religion, that the Pope and Italy should be reconciled; for it would be a reconciliation with modern ideas, it would keep 200,000,000 Catholics within the pale of the church, and give a new lustre to religion by showing faith supporting the progress of mankind.

But upon what basis can so desirable a work be found.

The Pope, brought to a reasonable view of the state of affairs, would understand the necessity of accepting everything which can bind him to Italy, and Italy, ceding to the counsels of a wise policy, would not refuse to adopt the guarantees necessary for the independance of the Sovereign Pontiff, and for the free exercise of his power.

This double object might be attained by a combination which, maintaining the Pope master in his own domain, would remove the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy.

To be master in his own domain, independence must be insured to him, and his rule freely accepted by his subjects. It must be hoped that it would be so—on the one hand, when the Italian Government would take the engagement toward France to recognize the States of the Church and the limitation line agreed upon; on the other hand, when the Government of the Holy See, returning to ancient traditions, would sanction the privileges of the municipalities and of the provinces in such guise that they would, so to say, govern themselves; for then the power of the Pope, soaring in a sphere elevated above the secondary interests of society, would be free from that responsibility which is always heavy, and which only a strong Government can stand.

The above general indications are not an *ultimatum* which I pretend to impose upon the two opponent parties, but the bases of a policy which I think I ought to endeavor to establish by our legitimate influence and by our disinterested advice.

Whereupon I pray God to have you in his good keeping.

NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter from M. Thouvenel to the Marquis De Lavalette, dated the 30th of May, which in substance is as follows:

The words of the Emperor have never held out a hope to the Cabinet of Turin that Rome could become the capital of the Kingdom of Italy with the consent of France.

All the declarations of France announce a firm determination to maintain the Pope in the possession of his present territory. The only possible arrangement would be the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*. Italy would have to renounce her pretensions to Rome, and engage with France to respect the Papal territory and assume the greater portion, if not the whole, of the Roman debt.

You will communicate to Cardinal Antonelli this project of conciliation, in which there is nothing of a comminatory character. At the same time you will give him to understand that if the theory of immobility continues to be put forward, the Emperor's Government, although as much as possible protecting the interests of the Holy See, would be compelled to quit a situation the prolongation of which beyond a certain time would falsify its policy, and throw the public mind into the greatest disorder."

The *Moniteur* also publishes the reply of the Marquis De Lavalette; it is dated the 24th of June. It states that he had communicated the project of conciliation to Cardinal Antonnelli, with whom he discussed it in four successive interviews. He found the Cardinal opposed to all idea of a transaction, and His Eminence at length stated that the project could not be received.

The London *Times*, on the above, says:

"The Court of Rome, and the French papers, and, we must add ourselves to the list, certainly have no belief that this elaborate proof by the Emperor that he ought to leave Rome, is intended to intimate to the world that he has the slightest present intention of so doing."

Garibaldi at Varignano.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., in a private letter to the Garibaldi Committee, says:

Spezzia, Sept. 20, 1862.

We have been to take leave of the General, and return to-morrow to Genoa. He seems in a satisfactory condition. * * He sleeps well, which is a great thing. He does not eat a great deal, but he seems always to have been a small eater. * * I thought him looking better. He had been told ——— was with me, and we went together to bid him good-bye. He said to me, *Je suis bien reconnaissant*, and bade me say so for him to his English friends. * * Mr. Partridge leaves with us to-morrow. We all feel greatly relieved at sight of his present condition. There are plenty of people coming or wanting to offer him help of every kind—all of which is pleasant to see. One lady comes from Naples; several from Milan, &c.; others write from England, saying, "How shall we send our presents?" and so forth. Both of his sons are with him—Menotti, of course, a prisoner; but his wound was quite slight.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, in a letter dated Spezzio, Sept. 21, says:

"A curious instance of Garibaldi's stoical bearing of bodily pain was given when Zannetti first probed the wound. The surgeon knew that the agony must be intense, but the patient did not move a muscle. 'Does it not hurt you, General?' asked Zannetti. 'Intensely,' replied Garibaldi, almost smiling, and the operator was forced to ask him to show by some expression of his face where the severest pain really was. Generally, he lies perfectly tranquil, speaking but little. One of his most constant attendants—who, indeed, ran some risk of imprisonment in order to be with his chief—is Major Vecchi, a distinguished volunteer at the siege of Rome, and one of the "thousand" of Marsala. His love for Garibaldi is such as will be with difficulty understood in England. When Major Vecchi reached the *Varignano*, and saw his beloved chief lying, apparently desperately wounded, on a wretched, uncomfortable mattress, his rage overflowed, and—I use his own words—he poured out a torrent of abuse on Rattazi, his colleagues, and others of higher rank: but Garibaldi stopped him at once, and expressed a wish that no complaint against anyone should be uttered on account of what had happened to himself. 'He is a saint,' said the Major, 'and I fell on his neck and wept.' 'I have loved women,' added this quiet, middle-aged soldier, 'but never as I love this man.'"

From his prison in the Varignano Garibaldi still sways the empire of Italian hearts. I fear the sad story of his desire to perish by his own hand on the hill of Aspromonte rather than be taken prisoner is true, and this is why I have come to the melancholy conclusion. In telling the following story, worthy of the pages of Tacitus or the vivid records of Plutarch, I must inform your readers that I, 'nothing extenuate,' nor do I add one syllable to the words which, a few hours since, fell from the lips of the soldier to whom Garibaldi had revealed the secrets of his heart. It was evening, and the wounded General, after a day of great pain, had sunk, exhausted and weary, into a kind of slumber. One attendant alone was in the room—a tried and faithful friend, who had followed the fortunes of Garibaldi from the walls of Rome to the banks of the Volturno. After a silence of some time, the General suddenly raised himself, and beckoned to the watching aide-de-camp. '*Mio caro*,' said he, 'I have never yet asked one favor of the King. I think I will now do so.' The Aid-de-Camp approached, expecting an order to write out some request. Garibaldi continued in the sad solemn tones which are habitual to him when speaking earnestly: "I will beg to be shot! Living I am an impediment to Italy, a terror to the man who rules over the French, and a clog on the progress of Italian unity. Were I dead, Napoleon might leave Rome without injury to his self-esteem Italy might then be one, and by my death I shall have completed the labor of my life." I leave your readers to imagine the effect that this declaration, made in the most simple manner, had on the solitary listener. Only once except on this occasion, has the General alluded to the late affair. In America he was once fearfully wounded by a rifle ball, which struck him on the neck, passed completely round, and was extracted, with dreadful torment, by a sailor, with a common knife. When they were probing the ankle for the second time, the only sign of pain given by the patient was his holding the bed-clothes between his teeth. Turning to one of his friends, he said, "You know how I wish to serve my country, and they shoot me down. It is the thought of that, and not the pain, that makes me bite my clothes. When they cut the ball from my neck in America, I repeated verses to them all the time.' You see even the most patient and stoical of men feels the 'serpent's tooth' of ingratitude. He is now calm, and apparently contented; which, however, I cannot say of his attendants and friends. Their great complaint is that the King has never expressed his sympathy in any way. 'Not as a King,' said Maj. Vecchi, to me, 'but as a courteous enemy, if not as a fellow-soldier, His Majesty might have addressed a few words of good feeling toward one who has done so much for him." We, who know better how little constitutional monarchs are free agents, can imagine "ministerial reasons" for this; but I must say that I think some notice might have been taken of the wounded patriot, and am sure that the neglect has lost Victor Emanuel some more of that popularity which Rattazzi has already contrived to shake somewhat roughly.

And now a word concerning Mazzini. Determined to discover how Garibaldi—who actually was crying '*Viva il Rè!*' when the soldiers of that King shot him—felt toward Mazzini and his theories, I asked the question of one well qualified to answer it. 'The General has now no sympathy with Mazzini,' was the reply; and my informant went on to state that he and all his friends had long discovered the selfishness of Mazzini's views, as well as their utter impracticability."

Gavazzi Riots in Tralee.

Tralee, Friday, Sept. 26.

A riot took place in this town last night, on the occasion of a lecture being delivered by Gavazzi, on Garibaldi and the present political state of Italy. The lecturer made some remarks on the Pope's Irish Brigade, which roused the passions of some of the Roman Catholics who were present in the lecture hall. The police, assisted by civilians, proceeded to eject the disturbers, during which time the greatest commotion ensued—eggs were smashed on the walls of the lecture-room. The police having succeeded in ejecting the principal rioters, Gavazzi proceeded with his discourse. At the close of the lecture an immense mob attacked the hotel in which the lecture was delivered, breaking almost every pane of glass in the windows, and otherwise damaging the premises. The audience were afraid to venture out, as stones were flying in all directions. The police from some of the country districts were immediately summoned, as also the militia; but the combined force was unable to disperse the mob, and merely sufficed to keep them from entering the hotel. At a late hour this morning the besieged audience in the hotel were enabled to leave; several persons were struck with stones, but no material injuries inflicted. Disturbances have taken place to-day, and it is feared to-night will not pass over without a renewal of last night's disorders.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were inanimate, and Consols, on the 26th, were fractionally lower, closing at 93⅜@½.

The demand for money was slight, but there was rather more inquiry on the 26th. Supply abundant.

The Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £199,011; but although the amount of bullion held had fallen off very considerably since the reduction in the Bank minimum, there was no apprehension of any immediate advance in the Bank rates, owing to the stagnation in the demand for discounts.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d. Dollars nominal. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 27—A. M.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The demand throughout the week has continued on a most limited scale, and prices have been somewhat irregular, both buyers and sellers waiting anxiously further advices from America. The nearest quotations that can be given show a decline of about 1d. ⅌ ℔. in American, Brazil and Egyptian, and in Surats about ½d.@¾d. ⅌ ℔. The sales of the week only foot up 10,210 bales, including 2,230 to speculators and 1,750 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) under the influence of McClellan's victory at Hagerstown there was more tone and some recovery in prices, holders readily obtaining ¼d. more for Surats and ½d. for American. The recovery would probably have been greater but for numerous arrivals of Cotton ships from Bombay. The sales of the day were estimated at about 4,000 bales. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25½d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	24½d.

Stock on hand 84,000 bales, including 17,040 American. At sea, from India, 390,750 bales.

Trade at Manchester.—The advices by the *City of New-York* rendered holders much firmer than they were at the beginning of the week, and also caused more inquiry among buyers.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour quiet, but steady, at Tuesday's rates, 22s. 6d.@28s. ⅌ bbl. Wheat in moderate demand at about former rates, but Western White difficult to sell and rather irregular in price; Red Western, 9s.@10s. 2d.; White Western, 10s. 9d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. ⅌ cental. Corn, in perfect condition, scarce, and Prime Mixed a shade dearer—selling at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. White slow, at 30s.@31s. 6d. ⅌ 480 ℔s.

Provisions.—Beef dull, and generally 2s. 6d. ⅌ tce. lower. Pork neglected. Bacon in fair demand, but freely offered at late rates. Cheese rather easier. Lard in less demand; prices range from 42s.@44s. 6d. Tallow firmer for best qualities, but dull and easier for inferior; North American, 46s.@48s.

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes quiet; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d.@33s. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine in the merest retail request, and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet, but full prices maintained. Rice in limited request; Carolina, 35s.@43s. Bark—Philadelphia, 9s. 9d. to arrive; Baltimore, 7s.@7s. 9d. Linseed firm. Linseed Oil rather dearer; 43s. 3d.@43s. 9d. Cod Oil inactive; Whale sells at £42 ⅌ ton; Petroleum active for Crude at £15@£16 10s. Hemp very dull. Jute irregular at about £5@£7 below the highest point.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. report: Breadstuffs quiet. White American Wheat, 55s.@57s. Red, 49s.@54s. Flour, 25s.@28s. Iron firm. Bars and rails £5 10s.@£5 15s. Scotch pig, 57s. 6d. Sugar quiet and firm. Tea quiet. Congou 1s. 1d. Coffee in good demand. Rice unchanged. Jute dull and irregular. Hemp quiet. St. Petersburg £39. Linseed Cakes inactive. New-York barrels £11@£11 5s. Boston, in bags, £10 10s.@£10 15s. Linseed Oil firm—43s.@43s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, nominally 130s. Resin—Sellers at 28s. 6d. Fish Oils firm. Sperm quiet. £85. Cod £45. Tallow unchanged. Y. C. old 48s.; new 48s. 6d. Tin—The price of English is advanced 4s. ⅌ cwt. Messrs. Groves & Todd report: Bacon rather lower in order to effect sales. Cheese 2s. lower under large arrivals. Beef and Pork—Nothing doing. Ashes unchanged. Petroleum rather dearer.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John McCabe & Co. report: More disposition to buy Breadstuffs at the recent decline. Extra State Flour 24s.@25s.; Corn, 17s. 3d. for mixed; Milwaukee Wheat 23s.@23s. 3d. ⅌ 240 ℔s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report but little doing and quotations rather nominal. United States Sixes, 69@70; Fives, 66@68.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done.	
		Money.	Accounts
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent	69 @ 71		
United States 5 ⅌ cent., 1874	66 @ 68		
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent	49 @ 50	50@49	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ⅌ cent	66 @ 68		
Erie shares. $100 (all paid)	30⅛@ 31⅛	31@30⅞	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. Pref	53 @ 55		
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾@ 2¼		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	85 @ 90		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	78 @ 83		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	76 @ 78	76½	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 4th Mtg	68 @ 70x.c.		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 5th Mtg	69 @ 71		
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	72 @ 74		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	73 @ 75x.c.		
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	49½ @48½dis.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	49 @ 50		
Mich. Cen., 8 ⅌ ct., c., '69	82 @ 84		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., '82	83 @ 85x.c.		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ⅌ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	77 @ 80		
Do. $100 shares	18 @ 20		
N. Y. Central 6 ⅌ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	80 @ 82		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1864	80 @ 82		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	83 @ 85		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	83 @ 85		
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	71½	
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ⅌ cent., 1865	102 @104		
Do. 2d M., 7 ⅌ cent, '72	99 @101		
Penn. Railroad Bonds:— 1st M., con. 6 ⅌ cent	81 @ 83	82	
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ⅌ ct	85 @ 87	86	5⅛
Do. $50 shares	37 @ 39	38	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	18 @ 22		

LATEST NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Sept. 27.

Steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived this afternoon.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of to-day, throws doubt on the truth of the Federal victory at Hagerstown. It says that a dispatch was received at Paris to the effect that Gen. McClellan, after the battle, retired upon Washington.

The *Daily News* says that McClellan's troops have proved to be like British soldiers—not knowing when they are beaten; and states that Gen. McClellan has shown enterprise and good generalship, and his men great valor.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was upward and a trifling advance is noted on all qualities of American.

Breadstuffs—the market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market rules heavy.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅜@93½ for money.

American Stocks—Erie Railroad 30⅛@31⅛; Illinois Central Railroad 49⅛@48⅛ discount.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

SECOND DAY.

The trial of this case was continued yesterday, as per adjournment. The throng of spectators in attendance at the opening of the Court was not so large as on the previous day, though the number of ladies present was largely increased—most of them probably having been summoned as witnesses. Mrs. Real preserved the same unbroken reserve which characterized her appearance on the first day.

Before resuming the examination of witnesses, the District-Attorney said he desired to call the attention of the Court to a garbled digest of what purported to be an opinion of his Honor (given in another case) which appeared in the *Evening Express* of the previous evening and in the *Tribune* of that morning. The opinion, as printed, did gross injustice to the judicial acquirements of his Honor, as well as to the legal acumen of the District-Attorney, and he wished to state that the opinion was on file in the Clerk's office, and if it was worth printing at all it was worth printing in full, or at least was worth a careful examination, from which alone a fair digest could be given.

Judge Barnard said that he thought the District-Attorney had known him long enough in this City to be aware that with some people and some newspapers there was nothing that he could say or do that would not be misrepresented, either in the facts or in the motives, and for one he had ceased to read those newspapers, or to know or care what they said about him.

The District-Attorney explained that he did not wish to be understood as saying or intimating that the papers mentioned contained any attack on his Honor, or that there was any intentional misrepresentation of the opinion alluded to, but that through carelessness, the person who undertook to give its purport had failed to examine it thoroughly, and had entirely mistaken its drift, and, therefore, unintentionally, no doubt, had done great injustice to the Court, as well as to the prosecuting attorney. Judge Barnard replied that he had mistaken the meaning of the District-Attorney's remarks; but he saw no reason to recall his own, for, if they did not apply in this case, they would in some other.

After this interesting prelude, the trial of the case proceeded.

John Bliss, sworn: Am clerk with Onion & Wheelock, No. 356 Broadway; was in their employ in June last; on the 13th of that month Mrs. Real came into the store about one o'clock P.M., and asked for a small pistol; I showed her several, and she selected one that she liked, but it was too dear, as she said she only had $5 with her; she left the store, and about 3 o'clock came back again, and said she would take the pistol; she requested me to load it, which I did, and, at her request, instructed her how to use it; she then left the store; when she first came she asked for a showy pistol, and I showed her a plated one; as I handed it to her she said she wanted it to lay on her toilet table; she was then dressed in a gray traveling suit; can't say whether she had a veil or not; if she did it was not over her face; when she was looking at the pistols she said she was an actress, and needed a pistol to protect her jewelry when traveling; she spoke of Maggie Mitchell having bought a pistol there; she had been gone from the store an hour and a half or two hours when she came back the second time; she did not give her name; when she asked me to load the pistol I asked if with powder and ball, and she said yes; after trying the pistol, she said it went too hard, and asked me to set the trigger easier; after loading the pistol I handed it to her, cautioning her against an accidental explosion; [pistol shown to witness, who explains the manner in which he set the trigger.]

Cross-examined—Don't know that I ever loaded a pistol with ball before for a lady; she said she wished to use it on the stage; if a person were to pull the pistol while another held it, in his or her hand with a finger on the trigger, it would be likely to go off.

Dennis Mahan, Sworn: Am employed at W. J. Syms & Brother's, No. 300 Broadway; was employed, in June last at Onion & Wheelock's, as porter; saw the prisoner there on the 13th; after she bought the pistol she left the bullet-mould and I went after her and handed it to her in the street; she was walking towards Taylor's Saloon; she made no reply, except to thank me, when I handed her the bullet-mould.

Dr. Thos. Robinson, sworn: Am practicing physician in this City; made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Peter C. Real about an hour after his death, at No. 256 Broadway; found a gun-shot wound between the first and second ribs on the left side; the ball passed through the left lung, and lodged between the fifth and sixth ribs, near the spinal column; extracted the ball, and found it fitted the pistol now in Court; the ball passed in a straight line in a downward direction, until it lodged between the fifth and sixth ribs, near the back bone.

Cross-examined—In my opinion the deceased was either on his knees or getting up from the floor when he was shot; the wound could have been inflicted while a person was struggling to gain possession of the pistol; the ball went through the left pulmonary artery, about two inches from the left side of the heart; the cause of death was hemorrhage from the pulmonary artery.

To the Court—If he was in a standing position when the wound was received, the person discharging the pistol must have been about ten feet high.

To a Juror—It might have been given when he was on a stairs below the person who shot the pistol.

Mary Van Name, sworn: I reside at No. 350 West Twenty-fourth-street, in this City; on the 13th of June last I met Mr. Real at the Newark dépôt; I arrived in New-York, on this side of the Jersey ferry, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.; while we were coming off the boat, a lady approached us and put her hand on my shoulder and said: "What does this mean, I am this man's wife," whereupon I immediately left them; I never had seen the lady before; I did not make any reply to the lady when she made the remark; the whole affair occupied about two minutes.

Cross-examined—I had known Mr. Real before this occurred; had known him four years; I introduced him at the Newark depot to a lady named Miss Miller, who was with me; I knew him as a single man, and treated him as such; I occasionally met him on Broadway; perhaps once in four or five weeks; had never been to his store; met him accidentally; never had spoken to him, after I was introduced to him at a party, until that morning; had merely bowed to him on the street; he was carrying an album belonging to my lady friend when Mrs. Real met him; my lady friend stopped at Newark; when Mrs. Real touched me on the shoulder she seemed to me to be indignant but not excited; I wrote a letter to the *Herald* about the affair; when Mrs. Real said she was "this man's wife" he did not deny it; he handed the album to me, and turned round and spoke to Mrs. Real, and I left; [letter shown to witness] I received that letter about 5 o'clock on the day of Mr. Real's death; I do not know how Mr. Real obtained my address; I never told him, nor did I know his address; I had only met him once before to speak to him, and this was at a party at a friend's house; I did not answer the letter; I don't think I spoke to Mrs. Real at all when she touched me on the shoulder; I merely said, "Good morning" to Mr. Real, and left; I am sure that he did not say to me that "She was insane, and had one of her turns that morning;" he did not say anything to me at all; I first heard of the shooting the next evening after it occurred.

Redirect Examination—Don't know whether Mr. Real was a business acquaintance of my father; he asked me to let him carry the album; I was taking it to New-York for my friend.

James L. Homer, sworn. In June last my place of business was No. 366 Broadway; Mrs. Real came into my store between 1 and 1½ o'clock P. M.; [the testimony of this witness was merely confirmatory of that given by Mr. Bliss, with regard to the purchase by Mrs. Real of the pistol;] she told witness she was an actress, and wanted the pistol for that purpose; that she was playing, or about to play at Maggie Mitchell's (Laura Keen's) theatre.

Nothing important was elicited on the cross-examination.

John S. McChesney, sworn: Was clerk at Messrs. Syms and Brother's in June last, recollect a lady came into the store on the day or day before the homicide, and asked to look at some pistols; showed her two or three, but the prices were too high; she wanted one worth about five dollars, and I told her I had none at that price which would suit her; she then left; was only there about five minutes.

Cross-examined—Don't think I ever loaded a pistol with powder and ball for a lady at my store.

Edwin S. Harris, sworn: Was in employ of "Cooper & Pond," near Cortlandt-street, in June last; on day of homicide, or the day before, about one or two o'clock, a lady came into the store and asked for a pistol; I showed her some, but the prices were too high, and she complained of their being too heavy and too hard on the trigger; she left without making a purchase.

Cross-examined—She did not remain in the store over five minutes; did not say what she wanted the pistol for.

Michael Real, sworn: Am a brother of Peter C. Real, the deceased; my brother was about five feet six inches in height; I was at No. 256 Broadway when my brother was shot; I was sitting in the office when the prisoner came in; my brother was asleep on the lounge, and after he was woke up, he went out and talked with prisoner a few minutes, and then went out of the store; I soon after heard a report of a pistol, and on going out, saw my brother with his left hand on the right arm of the prisoner, apparently trying to get the pistol away from her; I took the pistol out of the prisoner's hand, and helped my brother into the store; I asked him if he was hurt, and he said "Yes;" after he was laid on the lounge, I went after a doctor, and before I got back, he breathed his last; I was gone eight or ten minutes. [Witness here described the way in which he got the pistol out of the hands of Mrs. Real, which required a strong effort, during which the pistol was broken.] My brother had pushed her back into the store before I took the pistol from her.

Cross-examined—I have known Mrs. Real for six or seven years; had not seen her later than two years before the affair occurred; after the shot was fired, and when I saw my brother, he had hold of the barrel of the pistol; after I took hold of it, he relaxed his hold; the prisoner said nothing to me when I took the pistol away.

To a Juror—My brother was a single man; I never knew of his being married; my brother lived at No. 16 Third-street; had lived there two years.

To the Court—I knew that he had been visiting the prisoner for five or six years.

To Mr. James—Could not say that he had slept at No. 16 Third-street any night for a month previous to the occurrence.

Policeman Andrew McPhail, sworn: Belong to Broadway squad of patrolmen; was called in after the shooting at No. 256 Broadway; when I went into the room Mrs. Real was pointed out to me as the person who had committed the murder; I stepped up to her, when she said, "I done it, I done it," and made some remark, which I don't recollect, about her having suffered for a long time; I was about to take her away, when she said, "Wait; let me see him breathe his last;" while being escorted to the Station-house, she muttered to herself something which I could not distinctly hear.

Cross-examined.—She did not speak to the deceased while I was there; did not hear her say "Peter, speak to me;" she might have said it without my hearing it, but I don't think she said it after I got there; she said something about her having suffered a long time; don't know whether she said "four years" or not; she acted as though she was in trouble, but think she knew perfectly well what she was about; did not hear her say anything about destroying herself; she wept some on the way up to the Fifth Ward Station-house; don't know but what she might have said something to me about "if I was a married man, to treat my wife affectionately, and not as she had been treated;" can't tell what she did say; she muttered something to herself, but I could not say what it was.

Re-direct—Mrs. Real remained 3 or 4 minutes in the room, before I took her to the Station-house.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Dunphy, associate counsel for the defence, opened the case to the jury on behalf of his client, and narrated the leading events of her life. He spoke in so low a tone that it was utterly impossible to catch more than a few words of his opening speech; but from what could be heard it appeared that the prisoner, whose maiden name was Mary Stewart, was born in Dublin in 1838, came to this country at an early age, and always sustained an irreproachable character. On the 6th of July, 1858, she was privately married to Peter C. Real, at his earnest entreaty, and at his request the marriage was kept a secret. A certificate of marriage was given at the time, but Mr. Real, under pretence of showing it to his brother, took it from her, and she could never get it back. Real, however, at various times, acknowledged the marriage, in the presence of witnesses. Owing to ill-treatment on the part of her husband, she attempted suicide by taking arsenic, about four weeks after her marriage; the attempt was unsuccessful, as were also several subsequent attempts of a similar nature. Her husband abandoned her soon after the marriage, and finally refused to acknowledge to her acquaintances the fact of the marriage. After suffering for nearly four years from the consequences of his treachery and the false position in which he had placed her, and having in the meantime visited her mother in Ireland, she went, on the 13th of June last, to the residence of Mr. Real, in Fourth-street, and inquired for him. She was told that he seldom slept there; that he spent most of his time in New-Jersey, where he was soon about to be married to a young lady. This information added the finishing blow to her agony, and the evidence would show that in the interval between that and the time the homicide was committed she was in a state of mind which ought to relieve her from all responsibility for her acts. This, indeed would be the theory of the defence—that she was at the time in a condition of partial insanity—the result of long-continued ill-treatment and persecution from her husband, and that while in this state she committed the homicide.

The first witness called for the defence was Mrs. *Charlotte Dorsey*, who stated that she resided at No. 278 Bowery, and had known Mrs. Real for eleven years; she came to live where I was boarding in 1851, and lived with me from November of that year to the next March; Mr. Real was in the habit of visiting her two or three times a week; his conduct towards her was very kind and affectionate; after I got married she came to see me, and told me, in the presence of Mr. Real, that they were married that afternoon; this was on the 7th of July, 1858; Mrs. Real continued with me, and he came to see her often, but did not sleep there; on one occasion I asked her if she had got her certificate of marriage, and she replied, in his presence, that he had taken it to show to his brother, and had not yet returned it; he did not deny her statement; she remained with me till September, 1858; while living there I discovered a great change in her manner; often, when Mr. Real came, I would say, at her request, that she was not in; sometimes she would come to me crying, and say she could not stand it any longer; when he was there I would frequently hear loud talking, and on one occasion I asked him the cause of it, and he said she was crazy; I observed an alteration in her after she had taken some medicine; I told her once that she was insane; before the marriage she was very lively; I noticed the change about three weeks after she was married; the change in her manner continued till after she left me, and down to the Summer of 1861, the last time I saw her previous to the homicide.

The trial was here adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Gift of Rossiter's Famous Picture—Interesting Correspondence.

The following interesting correspondence explains itself. From all classes of the community the Sanitary Commission receives grateful recognition and munificent assistance. Such encouragement as this cannot fail to inspire that noble organization to still further deeds of benevolence and kindness:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Oct. 7, 1862.

Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission:

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to be the medium of the presentation to the United States Sanitary Commission, from T. P. Rossiter, Esq., of the picture painted by him, entitled "Washington at Valley Forge; a Dark Day in the Revolution," together with all claim to the copyright to the picture.

So fine a painting, by so justly distinguished an artist, will, I trust, prove to the Commission a considerable source of revenue, and thus increase its ability to minister to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers.

I inclose herewith a note from Mr. Rossiter to your Commission, and also one to me on the subject, and a formal transfer of the copyright to the picture, which may need some change of phraseology in regard to the exact title of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Rossiter will make any such change as you may indicate to him in this respect.

The painting is now at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where I will leave directions that it be subject to your order. Mr. Rossiter suggests that Goupil's Rooms in Broadway would be an excellent place for its exhibition.

With high regard, very respectfully yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

To the United States Sanitary Commission:

Gentlemen: The war having so reduced my professional income as to make it impossible for me to contribute money to your fund, will you please accept the accompanying picture, which you can dispose of either at private sale, by a raffle, or at auction, applying the avails to the relief of the families of soldiers engaged in the war.

Photographs or photo-lithographs of the picture might be taken and sold for the benefit of your fund, to which I likewise transfer the copyright.

The title of the picture is, "Washington at Valley Forge, a Dark Day in the Revolution," and is painted from the following narrative by Lossing:

"Isaac Potts, at whose house Washington was quartered, relates that one day, while the Americans were encamped at Valley Forge, strolling up a creek, he heard a solemn voice. Quietly walking in the direction of it, he saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling; near by was the beloved Chief upon his knees in prayer, his cheek suffused with tears. Isaac felt that he was on holy ground, and withdrew unobserved. Much agitated, he entered the room where his wife was. On her inquiring the cause he informed her of what he had seen, and added: 'If there is anyone on this earth whom the Lord will listen to it is George Washington, and I feel a presentiment that under such a commander there can be no doubt of our establishing our independence, and that God in his providence has willed it so.'"

By accepting the painting and thus permitting me to add a mite toward relieving the suffering occasioned by this unhappy struggle, you will confer a favor on

Your obedient servant,

T. P. ROSSITER.

Cold Spring, Putnam Co., Sept. 23, 1862.

United States Sanitary Commission,
New-York Agency, No. 498 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 8, 1862.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Mr. Mayor: I acknowledge, in behalf of the United States Sanitary Commission, the receipt, through you of Mr. Rossiter's generous offer in aid of our means in assisting the sick and wounded, of a picture entitled "Washington at Valley Forge, a Dark Day in the Revolution." We accept the gift with gratitude. It is a bright day in the rebellion when all classes of our people, artists, merchants, friends near at home, and friends afar off—men, women and children—unite with common ardor and liberality in sustaining those who are falling sick and wounded while fighting to crush out anarchy and treason; but we have no Valley Forge, no shoeless soldiers, no neglected, ill provided, complaining troops to need that half miraculous leader to sustain their spirits. The sufferings our brave soldiers encounter, are those to which the best appointed armies are subject, even when the most generous and parternal of Governments is doing its utmost for their relief. War on the scale on which we are carrying it on, is more fatal than earthquake or pestilence, nor can any amount of foresight and care render it anything but frightful in its sufferings; our best exertions all united can only mitigate its horrors. But the very effort to lighten its costs to our sick and wounded soldiers, however partial the success, exalts the common cause, invigorates the well, animates the army, binds the homes with the camps, unites the women with the men in a National devotion, and has an immense moral effect upon the country and the conflict. The patriotic contributions which the artists of the land have from time to time made to our treasury, are earnests of the noble work which will remain for them to do when Peace prepares the canvass on which Art will commemorate the heroism and the suffering by which our National life was saved and our National glory consummated.

Present to Mr. Rossiter our grateful sense of his humane donation, and our high appreciation of the skill with which he has selected his subject and achieved his work.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Mayor, your very obedient servant,

H. W. BELLOWS.

THE GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Seventh Day.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—REPORT OF THE REBELLION COMMITTEE.

The Episcopal Convention met, as usual, at 9 A. M., in St. John's Chapel. It had been generally understood that there would be an animated debate on the position of the Church in the face of the rebellion, and that the Committee of Nine would report. The throng of visitors and members was, consequently, unusually great.

Rev. Dr. Creek presiding, Rev. Henry M. Mason, of Maryland, opened the religious services with prayer, and was relieved in the further exercises by Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Pennsylvania.

The House of Lay and Clerical Delegates having organized, the following Committee on the Nomination of a Board of Missions, was announced by the Secretary: Rev. Drs. Howe, Doane and Shelton and Messrs. S. B. Ruggles, R. H. Gardner and S. H. Huntington.

A long and circumstantial Report of the Committee, selected by the General Episcopal Convention of 1859, to secure the republication of the Convention Journals from the year 1785 to 1858, inclusive, was offered by Rev. Dr. Howe. The report was decidedly favorable to the object in view, and, after brief debate, in which Rev. Dr. Hawks, Ex-Gov. Hunt and others participated, was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Wakefield then brought up the subject of the Rebellion Committee of Nine, expected to report during the afternoon, and hoped that, as the debate might last for many days, the time to be consumed by each speaker should be limited. With this in view, he offered a resolution restricting each participant in the debate to fifteen minutes. Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. Ruggles and Rev. Dr. Hiodee all favored free and full discussion with perfect impartiality. The resolution was finally left on the table.

Rev. Mr. Breck having offered a resolution recommending the entertainment of members of the Convention at the houses of the clergy, during the stay of the former in the City, Rev. Mr. Whittle, of Kentucky, vehemently opposed the suggestion in its official shape. The records of the House would, he thought, be defaced by the entry of so singular a motion.

Rev. Mr. Stout also regretted so needless a proposition, and on his request it was withdrawn.

A number of members hereupon made allusion to the place to be selected for the next meeting of the Convention, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh and other cities being mentioned in turn.

At 12 o'clock, the hour of the expected report of the Committee of nine, Rev. Dr. Randall urged that some disposition of the question should be promptly made, and that the House would therefore proceed to the order of the day. A vote was then taken by Dioceses, and declared indecisive, but after the warm advocacy of Chicago by Rev. Dr. Vinton and others, that city was finally selected as the place of the next Convention meeting, by a heavy majority.

Rev. Dr. Mead then announced the report of the Special Committee of Nine on the Rebellion, which was read by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who, in beginning his task, spoke eloquently of the high patriotic feeling and brotherly spirit of mutual concession that had animated the Committee during the labors now concluded. It was just after the solemn services and prayers for the country offered up in Trinity, beneath the flag of their imperilled land, that they had last conferred, and now they had brought the fruit of their united deliberations to lay it before brethren whom, he hoped and believed, the same spirit of unanimity would harmonize in their decision. The report was signed by every member of the Committee, and read as follows:

"The Committee have been deeply impressed with the importance and with the difficulty of the duty assigned to them. They have examined with care all the various resolutions which have been referred to them, and have not lost sight of the subsequent suggestions, which have been made in debate, by members of this body from many different parts of our country.

In framing the resolutions which they have at length, after much deliberation, agreed upon, they have had three leading objects in view. They have designed to leave no room for honest doubt, or even for invidious misconstruction, as to the hearty loyalty of this body to the Government of the United States. They have desired to confirm and strengthen the unity of the Church, as represented in this Convention. And they have attempted so to refer to the course of our brethren who are not represented here, as to shut no door of reconciliation which is still open, and to afford the best hope that they may still be induced to reconsider and retrace their steps, and to renew their relations, in Christian love and loyalty, to a Common Church and a Common Country.

The Committee have felt that it was not fit for this Convention to act or to speak as if they despaired, or in any degree doubted, of the ultimate restoration of the legitimate National authority over our whole land. They have felt, too, that the question before them was not so much as to what might be done, or what might be said by this body, as a matter of stern justice, in vindication of the authority or the dignity of the Church; but as to what it was wise to do or say at this moment, consistently with our convictions, and with a view to preserve, unbroken and undisturbed, every remaining link or tie of religious association and Christian sympathy which might be of use hereafter in accomplishing the great end of restoring our National Union.

The Committee are unwilling to conclude their report without one other suggestion. While there could have been no hesitation, under any circumstances, in expressing, now and always, our earnest and abiding loyalty and devotion to our country, its

Constitution and its laws, and to all its duly constituted authorities, they have felt that there yet rested upon this Convention the most solemn obligation to abstain from entering upon any narrower questions, which peculiarly belong to the domain of social politics. Our Blessed Lord, in declaring that His kingdom was not of this world, and in directing us to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, has clearly taught us that, whether as ministers or as legislators and councilors of His church, we are to refrain from those matters which He has not committed to our care. There is doubtless a difference in the minds of many in clearly discerning the precise boundary line between the subjects which come within our jurisdiction and proper sphere of duty as Christian ministers and ecclesiastical councilors, and such as belong exclusively to secular politics. But the Committee can hardly doubt that there will be a general concurrence in the opinion that, in this most critical period in the history of our Church and of our country, when words are things, and when rash utterances at one end of the Union may coöperate with rash acts at the other in extinguishing the best hopes which remain to us, it is wise for such a body as this to err on the safe side, if we must err at all, and to keep ourselves clearly within the limits which the councils of our Church have hitherto so uniformly observed.

In accordance with these general views, the undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of this stated Triennial Convention, that assembling, as we have been called to do, at a period of great national peril and deplorable civil convulsion, it is meet and proper that we should have called to mind distinctly and publicly, that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States hath ever held and taught, in the language of one of its articles of religion, that "it is the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted;" and hath accordingly incorporated into its Liturgy "a Prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority," and "a Prayer for the Congress of the United States, to be used during their session;" and hath bound all orders of its ministry to the faithful and constant observance, in letter and in spirit, of these and all other parts of its prescribed ritual.

Resolved, That we cannot be wholly blind to the course which has been pursued, in their ecclesiastical as well as in their civil relations, since this Convention last met in perfect harmony and love, by great numbers of the ministers and members of this Church, within certain States of our Union, which have arrayed themselves in open and armed resistance to the regularly constituted Government of our country; and that, while, in a spirit of Christian forbearance, we refrain from employing toward them any terms of condemnation or reproach, and would rather bow in humiliation before our common Father in Heaven for the sins which have brought His judgment on our land, we yet feel bound to declare our solemn sense of the deep and grievous wrong which they will have inflicted on the great Christian communion which this Convention represents, as well as on the country within which it has been so happily and harmoniously established, should they persevere in striving to rend asunder those civil and religious bonds which have so long held us together in peace, unity and concord.

Resolved, That while, as individuals and as citizens, we acknowledge our whole duty in sustaining and defending our country in the great struggle in which it is engaged, we are only at liberty, as deputies to this Council of a Church which hath ever renounced all political association and action, to pledge to the National Government—as we now do—the earnest and devout prayers of us all, that its efforts may be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they may be crowned with speedy and complete success, to the glory of God and the restoration of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That if, in the judgment of the Bishops, any other forms of occasional prayer than those already set forth, shall be deemed desirable and appropriate—whether for our Convention, our Church, or Country, for our rulers or our defenders, or for the sick and wounded and dying of our army and navy and volunteers,—we shall gladly receive them and fervently use them.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing Report and Resolutions be transmitted to the House of Bishops, in evidence of the views and feelings of this body, in reference to the afflicting condition of our Church and our country.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

WM. COOPER MEAD,
ED. Y. HIGBEE,
W. D. WILSON,
SILAS TOTTEN,
S. C. THRALL,
ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
WASHINGTON HUNT,
JOHN Y. CONYNGHAM,
CHARLES B. GODDARD.

Judge CHAMBERS moved the postponement of the debate on the above until all members of the House could be furnished with a printed copy of the same. Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN desired a more explicit condemnation of the rebellion and proposed an amendment to that effect. Hon. R. C. WINTHROP eloquently favored the adoption of the report. After some desultory debate, Judge CHAMBERS' motion to postpone was passed and similar resolutions to print the resolutions of Mr. RUGGLES on the action of the Southern Church, and those of Rev. Dr. VINTON in reference to the uncanonical consecration of a Bishop.

The House having then accepted an invitation extended to it jointly with the House of Bishops, to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Tuesday next, and returning thanks to the Historical Society for the proffered free use of their rooms, adjourned until 9 this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FEMALE THIEF.—Detective FARLEY, of this City, and Officer FROST, of Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a woman named ELLEN WAGNER, upon the charge of robbing the house of Mr. WELLS, No. 115 West Fifteenth-street, of jewelry and silver plate to the amount of several hundreds of dollars. The Police authorities allege that the prisoner is, and has been for the last six years, one of the most shrewd and successful domestic thieves who have ever attempted to ply their trade in this City; and, although only about 21 years of age, she is already far advanced in crime, if all the accounts given by the authorities be true. Her general plan has been to obtain situations as nurse, chambermaid, &c., by means of advertising. She always had a large number of certificates of character from the first families in the City, and in this way she could generally secure situations whenever she desired them. Her plan was to stay in a place long enough to learn where the jewelry, plate, &c., were kept, and then, after taking all she could conveniently carry away, she would be found missing some morning when the family came down to breakfast. The Police have been upon her track for the last eighteen months, but not until yesterday were they able to effect her arrest. When she was taken into custody she had just robbed the wife of Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, in Bleecker-street, of $700 worth of jewelry. Col. DAVIS is at present with the Union army, and his lady was under the necessity of appearing at the Police Station yesterday for the purpose of making a complaint against the offender. ELLEN is a woman of good address and quite intelligent; she has consequently been admitted into some of our first families as a companion and an equal. All parties who have suffered through her operations are requested to call at Police Headquarters to-day, and take a look at the prisoner.

CATHOLIC SERVICES FOR DECEASED UNION SOLDIERS.—The solemn service known in the Catholic Church as "Mass for the Dead," was performed in St. Peter's and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Second-street, Williamsburgh, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the deceased soldiers of the Union army, who have met their deaths in upholding the honor of the country since the breaking out of the present wicked rebellion. On Sunday last, the pious and patriotic pastor of that church, Rev. S. MALONE, announced his intention of holding similar services every month during the continuance of the war. A large number of the young men of this congregation volunteered in the Union ranks when the rebellion first broke out, and others have been daily swelling the ranks under the last call of the President.

THE HOMICIDE AT THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE—GEORGE A. DOHERTY, the soldier who was stabbed on Tuesday evening at the Old Bowery Theatre, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest at the latter place to-day at 1 o'clock.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a meeting in behalf of the "Ironsides" Regiment, at Cooper Institute, this evening. Major-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Prof. HITCHCOCK, and WM. CURTIS NOYES will make addresses. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—
THURSDAY, October 9, 1862—5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Jones, Repper, Lent, Ross, Snyder.

Councilmen Lent moved that Councilman Ross take the Chair.

Which was carried.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll call, The President *pro tem.* declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 256, 298, 300, 324, 344, 350, 352, 354, 400, 406, 414, 418, 420, 422, 426, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440. *Part II.*—Nos. 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4158, 5010, 5716, 5854, 6730, 6834, 7510, 7594½, 7622, 7666, 7790, 7810, 7848, 7982, 7994½, 8000, 8018, 8014½, 8064½, 8142, 8144½, 8200, 8208, 8224½, 8210, 8356, 8298. *Part III.*—Nos. 5305, 5581, 5843, 6673, 7515, 7667, 7757, 7813, 7971, 7989, 8025, 8039, 8059, 8065, 8217, 8317.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2363, 1861, 2613, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 2362, 292, 2378, 2380, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1214, 680, 1296, 1297, 1299, 1299½, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310. *Part II.*—Nos. 1230, 1233, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1263, 1269, 2139, 2138, 1291, 1295, 1207, 1100, 1311, 1312.

The Slave-Trade Trial—Prisoner's Counsel Fails to Appear.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 9.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Samuel B. Haynes.*—This case, as will be recollected, stood over from yesterday till this morning, on the statement of Mr. McKeon, the prisoner's counsel, that he could not then try the cause, and his application for a postponement till next week, and on the Court declining to allow so long a delay, Mr. McKeon gave notice to the District Attorney, that if he tried the case to-day it must be on his own responsibility. Accordingly, when the case was called this morning, Mr. McKeon did not appear, and Haynes informed the Court that he was without counsel. Of course the trial could not go on, but Judge SHIPMAN directed the prisoner to be remanded till 2½ o'clock P. M., when he would determine about assigning counsel for him. At that time the prisoner was brought up, and Judge SHIPMAN, after stating the position of the case, inquired of Mr. Joachimssen and Mr. James Smith, who were present, what were their engagements, as the Court was compelled to assign counsel to defend the prisoner, unless some one should volunteer. Both counsel declined to volunteer under the circumstances of the case, but stated that of course, if the Court assigned them, they were ready to do their best in the matter.

Judge SHIPMAN said he should not think of pressing any counsel into so important a trial without time for preparation, but the case must be tried, and could not be tried without counsel. He should reserve any remarks he might deem it his duty to make as to the actions of the former counsel until another occasion, but the Court, in the position of the case, was compelled to assign counsel, unless some one would volunteer. He requested the gentlemen to be in Court to-morrow morning at 11, when he would make an order in the matter, but would not order any counsel to proceed in the cause before Tuesday.

Motion for Alimony—Legality of Marriage Called in Question.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Marian Kerr vs. *Henry S. Kerr.*—The defendant is a member of the legal profession, and the plaintiff claims to be his lawfully wedded wife. The defendant thinks differently. Mrs. Kerr, however, contrary to Mr. Kerr's wishes, brings an action for a partial divorce, on the grounds of inhuman and cruel treatment, and now moves at Chambers for an allowance, *pendente lite*, and a counsel fee. It appears from the complaint that the parties were married on the 12th day of February, 1860, at No. 121 Bleecker-street; that they went to board at a highly respectable house in Twenty-seventh-street, where they continued to live for two years; but preferring another name to Kerr, the defendant and wife adopted James, and were known generally as Mr. and Mrs. James. During their residence in Twenty-seventh-street Mrs. Kerr gave birth to a child, which the fond mother named for its father. In 1861 the mother complains that her husband, Mr. Kerr, abandoned her, taking the child with him. On his part, Mr. Kerr says, in his answer, that Mrs. Kerr was at the time of the alleged marriage already the wife of her deceased sister's husband, having married him in Wales; that the plaintiff is not, therefore, his lawful wife, and has no right to the name of Kerr. It is understood that the plaintiff does not deny such previous marriage, but claims that it was illegal and void by the law of Wales, and therefore no marriage in law. Counsel also produced the wedding-ring given plaintiff by Mr. Kerr and read affidavits to the effect that defendant had recognized her as his wife; that the marriage certificate was in the defendant's possession, and the usual affidavits on a motion for alimony *pendente lite*. After argument of counsel, the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

C. M. Northrop for motion; Charles Spencer opposed.

Hallett Forgery Case—Motion to Quash the Indictment Granted.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Hallett vs. *The People.*—This motion to quash the indictment of Hallett for forgery and false pretences, was mentioned in the TIMES of Tuesday. Justice BARNARD has now rendered his decision upon the motion, which, owing to a misapprehension of its extent by some of the papers, we print in full:

The defendant was indicted under that section of our statute which provides that "every person * * * who shall forge, &c., an instrument being, or purporting to be, the act of another," &c.

It was conceded, on the argument of the motion to quash, that the word "another" meant another person, and not a State or Corporation.

But it was urged that it was obviated by the reviser's insertion of a clause defining the word "person," and declaring it, when used in certain connections, to include this State, foreign States and Governments, and all public and private Corporations.

In my judgment, that section applies solely to cases where the word "person" is used to designate a party whose property may be the subject of an offence, and does not reach this section, which relates to the *act*, and not to the property of a person.

The Legislature of our State have, by express statutes, providing for instruments executed by this State or its officers, and by public and private corporations, embracing all kinds of instruments, and all manner of persons.

If, then, the acts of this State, and public and private corporations were included in the sections 33 and 40, why did the Legislature pass the subsequent statute?

If my construction of the act be correct, then the class of writings mentioned in the statutes, the false making of which is disclosed to be forgery, does not include the instruments set forth in the indictments, and in respect to which the offence is alleged, and a criminal complaint cannot be predicated upon them.

These indentures, then, fail to show that the defendant has been guilty of the crime with which he has been charged.

Entertaining these views, the motion to quash the indictment is granted, and the Clerk of this Court will enter an order to that effect.

John E. Burrell for the motion; A. Oakey Hall opposed.

Reduction of Bail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Otis Kimball et al. vs. *The Steamer Dispatch.*—In this case, which was brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, for towing the steamer *Karnak* from Nassau to New-York, the damages were laid at $30,000, and the vessel was held in default of security to that amount. The claimants made application to reduce the amount of the security, and the Court reduced it to $15,000, with leave, however, to the libelants to move to increase it within thirty days.

For the motion, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Whitehead; in opposition, Mr. Hawkins.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

McCarthy vs. *McMartin et al.*—*Dunham* vs. *Darlington et. al.*—*Belmont* vs. *Ferris et al.*—*Humphrey* vs. *Humphrey.*—Motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Chase vs. *Minor.*—Motion granted.

Mackiewitz vs. *Thomas.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Mannier, Receiver, vs. *Julien et al.*—See memorandum indorsed on papers.

In re Application of Emberson to be discharged from his Debts, &c.—Application must be denied, and proceedings filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York. (Papers with the Clerk at Chambers.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 9, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s,'62,Reg.104½	17 N. Y. Central R....103⅞
50,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou..104⅛	250 do.........s30.104⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s,'81, O.W.	450 do.........103⅞
Loan, yearly.......101½	100 Erie Railway.......57⅝
12,000 U. S. 5s,'74, Cou. 93	100 do.........b30 57⅞
15,000 do.........92⅞	50 do.........s15 57⅝
3,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ℔ ct.	100 do.........57⅝
Notes...Small.105⅝	50 do.........s30 57
24,500 do.........105⅞	50 do.........s15 57
35,500 do.........105⅝	250 do.........57⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr. 99⅝	100 do.........57
45,000 do.........99½	50 Erie Railway Pref...83½
22,000 U. S. Dem. Notes.121	100 do.........83⅝
5,000 Ill. War Loan.......103	100 do.........b30 83⅜
500 do.........104	450 do.........83⅛
1,000 Va. State 6s.......64	100 do.........s60 83
19,000 Mo. State 6s.......56½	100 Hudson Riv. R...s30 69
6,000 do.........56⅛	50 do.........s30 69⅛
10,000 Mo. 6s.Is.to H.&S.J 72	200 do.........69⅛
5,000 do.........72½	150 do.........69⅛
7,000 Cal. State 7s.......112	500 Harlem Railroad.......24⅞
3,000 N. Y. Central 7s.....105	500 do.........24¾
1,000 Erie R. 3d M. B.'83..107	100 do.........s30 24½
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.....101½	100 do.........b3 24⅞
10,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.....98½	100 Harlem R. Pref.......52
10,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B...110	500 do.........52½
5,000 Hud. R. R. C. B.....98½	350 do.........52¾
1,000 Har. 2d M. Bds.....104½	250 do.........53
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c.	100 Reading Railroad....78
1st M. Skg. F. B..112½	200 do.........78⅛
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M.....97	100 do.........b30 78⅛
500 do.........96½	100 do.........b30 78⅛
9,000 M. S. Sink F. Bds...106	25 Mich. Cen. R.......87½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.....106½	500 do.........87
11,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 38	100 do.........b10 87
5,000 do.........b30 35	20 do.........86¾
4,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M. 99½	100 Rome & Water. R....85
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P. 81½	50 do.........85½
10,000 Al.&T.H. Inc.Bs. 61	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S 80⅛
3,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.B.100	50 do.........80⅛
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st M. 82	550 do.........80
15,000 Tol.& Wab.1st M. 89½	50 do.........b3 80⅛
15,000 Tol.& Wab.2d M. 84½	200 M. S. & N. I. R.....44⅝
15,000 do.........84⅛	500 do.........44¼
5,000 do.........84⅝	100 do.........b30 44⅝
1,000 M.&P DuC.1stM.101	300 do.........44⅝
4,000 do.........101⅞	100 do.........s30 44
9,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.106	130 do.........44
5,000 C. & Tol. S.F.Bs.102½	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...82
5,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2dM. 94	50 do.........b30 82
6,000 do.........94¾	30 do.........83
5,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.3dM 77	800 Ill. C. Can. B. S'p. 60
6,000 do.........78	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.....41
5,000 P., Ft.W.& C.1st.103¼	1100 do.........40½
2,000 Cle.&Pitts.4th M. 72	100 do.........40½
25 Bank of New-York.102½	100 do.........b30 41
10 Mer. Exchange Bk. 88	12 Clev., Col. & Cin.R.132
100 Am. Exchange Bk. 98	50 Cleve. & Tol. R......70⅜
25 Hanover Bank......83	1550 do.........70
10 Commonw'h Bk.....88	100 do.........b30 70
20 Imp. & Traders' Bk.100	50 do.........69¾
10 Metropolitan Bk.....104½	150 Chic. & Rock Isl.R. 80¾
100,000 American Gold.125¼	100 do.........81
70,000 do.........125⅛	100 do.........81⅛
40,000 do.........125⅛	20 Chi., Bur. & Q. R...106
25 Canton Company....17	50 do.........s30.107
18 Penn. Coal Co.......108	100 do.........107
325 Gal.&Chic. R.......86	300 Mil. & P. Du C.R.R. 37½
100 do.........b30 86½	200 do.........37⅜
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co....110	40 Mil.&Pr.DuC. 2d pr..78
500 Cumb. Coal Pref....17½	20 Del., L. & W. R.....111
300 do.........18	180 do.........110½
900 do.........17⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. R.......36
200 do.........17¾	100 do.........b30 36½
200 do.........s60 17	880 P., F. W. & Chic.....65
50 Pacific M. S. Co.....131	100 do.........s5 65
50 do.........130½	50 do.........s30 64½
200 do.........130	100 do.........64¾
25 Panama Railroad....147	

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S.6s,'81, Cou. 104½	500 Harlem Railroad.....24⅛
10,000 U. S. Dem. N....122	500 do.........24⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s........55¾	200 do.........b10 24½
10,000 do.........55⅛	200 Harlem R. Pref..b10 52
10,000 do.........55⅛	500 do.........52
20,000 do.........55	100 Reading R........b10 77¾
3,000 Mo.6sIs.toH.&S.J 74	300 do.........77¾
11,000 N. Y.Central 6s 108½	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R.....81
10,000 Tol.& Wab.2d M. 84½	100 do.........81⅛
95,000 American Gold..126½	50 Mich. Cen. R........86
50,000 do.........126¼	200 do.........85¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref....17	300 do.........85⅝
400 do.........16¾	300 do.........85¼
500 do.........16½	100 do.........b30 85⅜
10 Pac. M. Steam. Co...129	100 Mich S.& N. In. R...43¼
50 do.........128½	500 do.........43⅛
100 do.........b30.128¾	100 M. S.& N. I. G.S.....79¾
200 do.........128	500 do.........80
50 do.........127½	500 Ill. C. R. Scrip.....82¼
100 N. Y.Central R. b30 104½	50 do.........s30 82½
225 do.........104¼	400 do.........82⅜
100 do.........b30.104⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.....41
600 Erie Railway.......56¾	100 do.........b30 41½
250 do.........56⅝	200 do.........40⅜
1050 Erie R. Pref.......83	600 do.........40
50 do.........s30 82½	400 do.........39½
10 do.........83½	200 Gal. & Chic. R.. b10 86
320 Hud. River R.......69	50 do.........85½
200 Clev. & Tol. R...s30 69½	50 do.........85¾

THURSDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The day has been an exciting one in Exchange and the Grain market, by reason of a further considerable rise in Gold, which from 123 ℔ cent. on Tuesday reached 126½ ℔ cent. this afternoon. The early sales to-day were at 125¼@125½ ℔ cent., which rates being communicated to the Corn Exchange led to an advance in Flour and Wheat, and to most other Domestic Produce now being taken up for export. The Bankers in the Foreign trade raised their drawing terms on London to 139@140 ℔ cent. The price of Custom-house United States Notes rose to 122 ℔ cent. There was no alteration in the terms for money on the Street, 5 ℔ cent. being continued to most of the Stock Brokers, while exceptional negotiations were made as high as 6 ℔ cent. and as low as 4 ℔ cent., according to the class of security. The effect of the higher price for Gold and Exchange is to increase the export movement of Domestic Produce, and the next weekly return is expected to be considerably larger than the last.

The business on the Stock Exchange continues very active, and prices on United States Stocks and the Railway and State Bonds were firmer to-day than earlier in the week, while most of the Railway Shares which then took the lead of the former, were rather lower and the dealings somewhat feverish and unsettled. At the same time the reactions in the general market are not yet so decided in character as the recent great and rapid rise had led many parties on the Street to look for. The most material fall to-day was on Cleveland and Pittsburgh to 39½ ℔ cent. as against 43½ at one time yesterday morning. The other falls were from 1 to 1½ ℔ cent. on Eries, Michigans, Galena, Illinois Central, Toledo and Rock Island. There was quite a heavy reaction against Pacific Mail to 127½ ℔ cent. On the other hand the average sales of New-York Central were larger than on Wednesday, and the demand larger for United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Railway mortgages. Tennessees and Missouris weaker than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, the business was not as active as usual at the closing informal meeting of the Brokers in William-street. The tendency on the Shares was, upon the whole, to lower figures than on the printed sales. The following is about the comparison with last evening:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	104	103⅞	Pacific	132	125½
Erie	57½	56⅝	Panama	146	146
Erie Preferred	83½	82¾	Missouris	56½	55½
Rock Island	82½	81⅛	Tennessees	57¾	57
Galena	87¼	85¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	92¾	93
Mich. Central	87	85½	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜	104¼
Mich. Southern	45	43½	U.S.Notes,C.H	120½	122
Mich. Guarant'd	81	79	Treas.7.30 ℔ cts	105⅞	105¼
Illinois Cen.	83½	81⅞	Bills on Lond'n	137½	139½
Toledo	71½	70⅛	Gold	125	126⅜

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, most of which are higher than yesterday:

New-York.............102	Mercantile.............100
Merchants'.............101	American Exchange... 98
America.............108½	Chatham............. 82
Tradesmen's.............101	Bank of N. America...100
Dry Dock.............102	Hanover............. 83
Greenwich.............150	Irving............. 78
Mech. & Traders'.......107	Shoe and Leather.......100
National............. 93½	Continental............. 90
Merchants' Exchange.. 88	Marine.............110
State of New-York..... 96	Commonwealth......... 87½
Commerce............. 98	Importers' & Traders'..100
Broadway.............140	Park.............111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.......108½	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.. 99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.......103	T.H.&Alton 2ds Pre.,'70 80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76. 114	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.... 36
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76.114	Chi. & N. W. s. f.......100
Erie thirds, '83.......107	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 92
Erie fourths, '80.......101¼	Chi.&N.W.1sts,2d series 82
Erie fifths, '88....... 98	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 34
Buff., N.Y. & E.1sts,'77 99	Han. & St. J. firsts ... 50
Hudson firsts '69.......111½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts 111
Hudson seconds,s.f.,'85.110	Del., Lack.& W.seconds.108½
Hudson thirds, '75.......101	Tol. & Wab. firsts..... 99½
Hudson conv'le, '67.... 98	Tol. & Wab. seconds... 84¾
Harlem firsts, '69-73...110½	Gal. & Chi. firsts,.......106
Harlem seconds, '64....104½	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd..107
Harlem thirds, '68...... 90	Clev. & Tol. s.f.......103
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c.,'69-72.110	N. J. Cen seconds......110
M. C. n. f. 8 ℔c.,'82..112½	Pitts. Ft. W.& Chi. 2ds 94½
C. B. & Q. 8 ℔c. firsts 116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds 78
M. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds... 96½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts...102
N. Ind. Goshen L.,'68..102½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds.. 99
M. S. & N. I. s. f.7℔c..106	Clev. & Pitts. thirds.. 91½
Pac. R., guar. by Mo.... 45	Clev. & Pitts. fourths.. 72
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75,....106	T. Haute Income 2ds.... 61

The Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York has called for the quarterly returns of the City and Country Banks, as they stood on Saturday, Sept. 27.

The deposits in Gold with the Sub-Treasury, yesterday and to-day, amount to $375,000. The process of converting United States Currency into 6 ℔ cent. 5.20-year Stock at par, has recommenced at the Sub-Treasury. The advance in Gold and the higher prices paid for other United States Securities now encourage this conversion. For prudent moneyed men—and to many of our Banks, both City and Country, which have heavy surplus balances in United States Notes on deposit, and who are content with 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, *payable uniformly in Gold*—the operation is, in many respects, more desirable than a resort to the Stock Exchange, in seasons of high excitement like the present.

The English news by the *Persia*, to Sept. 27, is only one or two days later than by previous arrivals. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports of American Stocks in London:

"During the past week the prices of American Securities continued to be fairly maintained, without inquiry for United States Bonds. Virginia sixes had advanced 5 ℔ cent. up to the 25th inst., when, on receipts of telegrams announcing the victory by the Federal army, these Bonds sensibly declined and close 49@50. On the other hand, the character of the market for Railroad Securities has been altogether firmer, with inquiries for railroad Bonds at slightly advanced rates. Erie and Illinois Shares have also participated in the improvement, and close 30¾@31¼, and 40@48½ dis. respectively.

Consols close 93¼@93¾ for money and account 8th October.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th of September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,647,227	Increase	£529
Public Deposits	9,268,106	Increase	193,827
Other Deposits	13,825,230	Increase	91,325
Gov't Securities	11,252,610	Increase	142,063
Other Securities	19,524,942	Increase	32,373
Notes unemployed	10,482,100	Increase	61,600

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,501,765, being a decrease of £292,390, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,166,742, showing a decrease of £199,011, when compared with the preceding return.

A private purchase was made to-day of United States Stock 6 ℔ cent. of the 5-20 year issue, including interest from 1st of May, at 103 ℔ cent. The interest to the present date would make the stock 102⅞ ℔ cent., but as this accumulation will be equal to Gold on the 1st of November, the purchase is about equal to subscribing at par in United States Currency at the Sub-Treasury. The operation, however, is significant of the advantage derived from investing United States Notes in a Stock at par which insures 6 ℔ cent. interest premium in Gold at the Treasury.

The Norwich and New-York Steamboat Company have declared a dividend of 10 ℔ cent. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company owns $200,000 of this stock.

The present rise in the Illinois State War Loan to 103½@104 ℔ cent. is owing to two prominent causes, either of which is calculated without the other to establish a still higher market value for this and all the other State Loans of that wealthy and rapidly growing Commonwealth. The first is, that the half-yearly interest is invariably paid in Gold, of which the Treasury has now on hand a sufficient sum to pay the next and succeeding half-yearly installments. And the second is, that by the late amendment of the Banking laws of the State nothing else can be employed as a basis of Bank Circulation, not even the Federal Stocks. The demand for Currency in the West is such as to induce all the old Bankers of Illinois of the solvent class to take our Circulation upon these terms, and the consequent adoption of Illinois State Stocks is in advance of the supply of any of the issues, except the recent War Loan, now on the New-York market; and much of the War Loan—only $2,000,000 originally—has already gone into private investment among our wealthy people.

We learn through Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & Co., of this City, on telegraph information from Mr. JAMES ROBB, the Receiver, that the recent sale in foreclosure of the Chicago and Mississippi Road—reorganized as the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—was yesterday confirmed by the United States Court at Chicago.

The following comparative table shows the earnings of the Erie Railway Company for the past year and six years ending Sept. 30, 1862.

1860. Oct.	$587,242	1861. Oct.	$722,362
1860. Nov.	561,448	1861. Nov.	734,826
1860. Dec	412,722	1861. Dec	708,136
1861. Jan	407,949	1862. Jan	695,616
1861. Feb	391,100	1862. Feb	603,029
1861. March	459,237	1862. March	636,615
1861. April	544,411	1862. April	605,755
1861. May	507,840	1862. May	575,344
1861. June	429,727	1862. June	518,000
1861. July	377,905	1862. July	587,009
1861. Aug	418,674	1862. Aug	609,890
1861. Sept	519,577	1862. Sept., Est	750,000
Total	$5,617,474	Total	$7,746,582

Gross earnings in 1861	$5,617,474
Gross earnings in 1860	5,209,384
Gross earnings in 1859	4,481,363
Gross earnings in 1858	5,151,616
Gross earnings in 1857	5,721,588
Gross earnings in 1856	6,349,050

On the gross traffic of the Railway year just closed the charges, assuming all the old arrearages and assessment scrip against the Capital Stock to be paid off, would be about as follows:

Gross receipts as above		$7,746,582
Operating expenses, say	$4,600,000	
Interest on mortgages	1,400,000	—6,000,000
Leaving to Capital Stock		$1,746,582
Preference Capital of $8,000,000 at 7 ℔ cent.		560,000
Diff. to Common Capital of $11,550,000		$1,186,562

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 26	Amer. Silver	$1 20
Sovereigns	6 00	Spanish Dollars	1 27
Napoleons	4 80	Mexican Dollars	1 25
Ten Guilders	4 80	Five francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	9 25	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 20
Spanish Doubloons	19 50	English Silver ℔ £	5 80
Patriot Doubloons	18 50	Span.& Mex.qr's,℔ oz	1 40

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water, during the 1st week in October in the years 1861 and 1862, according to the *Evening Journal*, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	27,416	805,552	863,942	107,915
1862	43,213	1,374,119	926,620	62,007
Inc.	15,797	Inc...568,567	Inc...52,678	Dec. 45,908

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th October, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	812,163	17,284,300	15,627,752	381,072
1862	1,038,883	22,524,273	15,964,999	502,828
Inc.	226,670	Inc.5,230,973	Inc..337,247	Inc.121,756

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 1,274,665 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of October, in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	639,380	812,163	1,038,833
Wheat, bush	8,872,291	17,281,300	22,524,273
Corn	11,774,053	15,627,752	15,064,999
Barley	666,977	381,072	502,828
Oats	4,502,757	3,614,704	3,224,482
Rye	213,778	489,923	644,917
Beef, bbls	4,513	611	11,358
Pork	7,071	6,847	139,921
Bacon, lbs	458,464	588,900	5,433,696
Butter	307,590	350,765	834,858
Lard	982,585	719,641	7,890,502
Cheese	920,346	1,434,147	1,020,211
Wool	1,931,744	1,378,081	1,654,807

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,107,512 77, including for Customs, $251,000; Payments, $1,241,432 75; Balance, $10,007,001 28.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 14,524 bbls. Flour, 52 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 125,453 bushels Wheat, 73,840 bushels Corn, 6,280 bushels Rye, 6,388 bushels Oats, 957 bushels Malt, 1,561 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at previous rates. Middlings, 55c.@55½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 4,200 bags, at 24c.@24½c. ℔ lb. Market buoyant. Sales were also made of 250 bags Marracaibo, part at 23½c.; 450 bags Savanilla, at 23c.@23½c., and 100 bags Costa Rica, at 22c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very good request, to-day, and prices have favored sellers decidedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 55@$5 75; poor to choice extra State, at $5 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@$7 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$6 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@	$5 75
Extra State	5 75	@	6 15
Superfine Western	5 50	@	5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@	7 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 25	@	6 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 45	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	6 20	@	8 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 20	@	8 00

Southern Flour is active and advancing; sales, 2,100 bbls., at $6 25@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 95@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request at rising prices; sales to-day 1,700 bbls. extra at $6@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues salable and firm, at $3 20@$4 50 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very actively sought after by export buyers at materially higher prices, in view of the further rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 441,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 39@$1 48; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 29@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, at $1 17½@$1 24; Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 21; and White Kentucky at $1 54 ℔ bushel. Corn finds ready buyers at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 164,000 bushels, to arrive, at 61c.@62½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 56c.@60½c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@55c. for unsound; 63c.@64c. for Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 65c.@83c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales 10,000 bushels. Oats are in more request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@59c.; Western, at 55c.@59c.; and State, at 56c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand to-day at buoyant prices. Sales, 4,200 bushels State and Canada West within a range of from $1 15@$1 23 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 60c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request for home use and shipment, at steady rates. New crop, 14c.@18c.; last year's, 13c.@17c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at full prices. In Albany a fair business has been transacted at steady rates. The *Evening Journal* says: "The stock and assortment is good generally, though in some kinds there is a limited supply. The shipments have been larger than last week, as more vessels have been in port; still many more are wanted at higher freights, which are steadily advancing. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	9,557,000	776	2,250	8,182,300
1861	7,840,643	1,611	1,069	8,552,469
1862	6,167,765	467	890	5,437,000

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	236,761,600	35,331	32,718	109,071,977
1861	118,044,762	27,157	7,204	101,586,650
1862	177,491,179	27,771	166,830	148,278,138

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 70 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 45c.; 211 bbls. and half-bbls. do. do., by auction, at 46c.@47c., and 140 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 45c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, at former rates. Common Resin, $13 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, $2 22½@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds are in good request, at advancing prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand, at $12@$12 37½, closing at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 4,500 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 7c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 3,900 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales 180 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 40@$13 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 12½c.@16½c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@21½c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in active demand, at 7¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—East India has been purchased to-day to the extent of 5,000 bags, at $6 50@$7 25 free, and $5@$5 50 in bond, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool Ground has advanced to $1 25@$1 30 ℔ sack, with a fair inquiry.

SPICES—Sales 3,500 mats Cassia, at 36c.@38c.; 800 bags Pepper and 1,000 bags Pimento, on private terms.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in good request, and has advanced to $2 60@$2 62½ ℔ bushel. Holders now ask more.

SUGARS—Have been rather more active, sales having been made of 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9c.@11½c.; Cuba, at 9c.@9½c.; and Porto Rico, at 8½c.@10½c. Also, 100 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9c.@10½c., and 350 boxes Havana, part at 9½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 270,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 34c.@34½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were much heavier, especially of Breadstuffs, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 10½d.@11½d. ℔ bushel. Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s.; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 12d.@12½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. Tallow and Oil Cake, at 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders—A bark, with Grain, at 13½d. ℔ bushel.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. SEDGWICK, CORPORAL Company K, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, wounded in the battle near Sharpsburgh. Any person knowing where he is will please send word to R. SEDGWICK, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

HAVE YOU CALLED AT THE LIBRARY Association and looked at the theological books, cheap? No. 115 Nassau-st., up stairs. N. TIBBALS.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, OCT. 9,
AT RETAIL,
A New and Fashionable Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
To which they invite special atttention, being one of the most attractive stocks ever exhibited.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE CHEAP.
1 Lathe will swing 6 feet by 12.
1 4-feet Boring Lathe.
1 Lathe will swing 34 inches by 14 feet
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 15 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 12 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 22 feet.
2 Lathes will swing 24 inches by 9 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 18 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 17 inches by 6 feet.
1 Iron Planer, 34 inches by 25 feet.
1 New Steam Engine, 15-horse power.
Together with a large lot of small tools, patterns, flasks, &c. The tools are first-class, and will be sold low, to close the business of the Newark Machine Company. Apply at the office of the Company, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., or T. P. RANNEY, Receiver.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Second-hand printing machines for sale.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 36x57 inches.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 31x50 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 31x50 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 28½x41 inches.
One improved job printing machine, bed 6x10 inches.
Washington and Smith hand presses, card presses, all in first-rate order, and to be sold cheap.
R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 158 pieces, $27.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $34 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 165 pieces, $18.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $2 50.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway. JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low in plain figures
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
At all prices, from 75 cents to $25. French Morocco for 50 pictures, $3; Turkey Morocco, 50 pictures, $4; best Turkey Morocco, for 50 pictures, (warranted,) $5.
Call and examine them.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
To be peremptorily sold on Foreign account.
By Edward Schenck.
THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock
At his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
A collection of about sixty fine Oil Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
MARKET SCENE—Effect of Light, by VERMEULEN.
MARINE—Taking a Pilot, by KANNEMANS.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
SHEEP, by ROSA VENNEMAN.
SHEEP AND POULTRY, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
LODGE SCENE, by MOERENHOUT.
And many other fine works. The above will be peremptorily sold on foreign account. In this collection will be found a fine picture by Wouvermans, to which the attention of connoisseurs is requested.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, BRONZES, RARE AND COSTLY WINES, &c., all selected by the late owner.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 9th, and FRIDAY, 10th October, at 10½ o'clock each day, by order of the executors of the late J. CAMERON STONE, Esq., deceased, at his late residence No. 16 West 17th-st., all the furniture, of the first class, made by G. Herter and others, consisting of richly-carved rosewood etageres, Buhl cabinets, ebony cabinets, in ormolu mountings, superb centre tables, richly carved, with mosaic top, containing marbles of the most celebrated quarries and ruins in Europe, with a view of the Coliseum of Rome, also a chart of the same. It is one of the most costly tables in this country, together with other valuable furniture; large-sized real bronzes representing Hercules and the stag, Laycoon, Mercury, Cupid and Psyche, &c., table with antique China-top, cylinder book-cases and secretary, fine cut glass and China; also, pistols and fowling pieces, fishing tackle, &c.; about 100 very fine oil paintings, by celebrated artists, in rich frames; royal folio illustrated works—Hogarth, Boydell's Shakespeare—music, royal, &c.; richly bound books and curiosities; also, a large, costly and rare collection of the best wines and liquors in this market, all selected or imported by the late owner for his own use. The first day's sale will embrace the furniture, works of art and wines. The second day, the valuable pictures, illustrated works, books, &c., without reserve. Catalogues can be obtained at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts.:
The entire furniture, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor furniture, in satin; rich mantel clock, bronzes, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre-tables, satin and lace curtains, black-walnut dining-room and library furniture, black-walnut French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, marble-top centre-tables, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of a very superior class, amounting to $14,000. By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock each day, at the elegant marble store No. 625 Broadway, a few doors above Houston-st. A large stock of very elegant carved and plain parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, hall and other furniture, amounting at cost to $14,000. These goods are entirely reliable, having been custom-made, and the public may be assured that they will be sold to the highest bidder. Intending purchasers are requested to examine this stock, catalogues being ready and obtainable as above, and at our store, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood suites, Aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood armoir a'glace, rosewood secretary with etagere, black walnut marble top do., oak marble top sideboards, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame French plate mirrors, mantel do., rosewood chairs in brocatel, together with a general assortment necessary for furnishing a first-class house. See catalogues for particulars.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.—Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern Oil Paintings, of the American, French, English, and Belgian schools, among which will be found the works of Geo. H. Hall, W. M. Brown, C. G. Taggert, Wust, H. Newell, W. T. Mathews, P. La Croix, Francois, Van Severdonck, H. Schaep, L. Kieffer, Gerard Houthorst, Earl, Potter, L. Smets, Goldberg, L. Redig, and others of celebrity.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family; large rooms and convenient; references exchanged. Apply to No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDroom and pantries adjoining, or two bedrooms, if desired, will be let with board, in a strictly private family, No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, on second floor, convenient for a family, or would be let singly; within 5 minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large, well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family by a gentleman, his wife, child and servant, for six months from the 1st of November. A parlor and two bed chambers, with bath-room and closets, in a good neighborhood, not above 23d-st., and convenient to a Broadway stage line. No boarding-house keeper or party who would have other boarders need apply. Address, stating terms, &c., B. & M., Box No. 194 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife; a front room, unfurnished; will be permanent if all are suited; location between 10th and 23d sts., 2d and 6th avs. Terms, $10 per week. References exchanged. Address CHESTER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A comfortable home in a private family for a gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse, where they can have two or three good rooms on 2d floor of a house having gas, bath, and heated by a furnace, vicinity of Clinton and Henry sts. preferred. Address J. H., Box No 147 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY FROM PARIS wishes board in a respectable family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, for which she will give piano or French lessons. References of the highest character given and required. Address A. F., Box No. 709 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, three children and servant, near the Wall-st. line of stages, and not above Union-square, New-York, or near Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c., L. A., Box No. 605 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a pleasant private family, or where there are but few boarders; would prefer a location this side of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. L. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child five years old, in a good location above 14th-st.; good board in a family where few or no boarders are taken. Address, with particulars, J S R., Box No. 2,349 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FURNISHED room, with Sunday board, in a respectable private family, between 4th and 30th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, C. B., No. 120 East 12th-st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—AT NO. 80 NINTH-st., a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on the second floor. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms, overlooking the square, to let, with board; also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

WANTED FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Furnished rooms, with or without board. Address, stating terms, JANITOR, Box No. 4,666 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND information promptly procured. Being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington, I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers and sailors claims. Information gratis, and no charge till collected. S. SIMPSON, Lawyer, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be a missionary meeting at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Revs. Bishop BURGESS, TALBOT and WHIPPLE [illegible] address the meeting.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.
GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—THE SERAGLIO.
HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday forenoon, informed us that reports had reached that city to the effect that heavy skirmishing was going on between the forces of **BUELL** and **BRAGG**, some fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement. By a later dispatch we learn that an engagement of considerable magnitude has actually been progressing for the last two days, and will probably be continued to-day, at Perryville. The fighting is said to have been very desperate, and our losses thus far are estimated at two thousand killed and wounded.

Important information regarding the movements of the rebel forces in Virginia, reaches us through our Washington correspondence. An expedition was sent out from Gen. **SIGEL**'s camp on Tuesday, for the purpose of capturing some rolling stock used by the rebels on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, supposed to be north of the Rappahannock Station. It was ascertained, however, that all the rolling stock of the road had been removed to the south side of the river, and that the large beams of the bridge over the river had been sawed off—indicating very clearly that the rebels were preparing to fall back from Winchester to Richmond. The supplies for the rebel army are, meantime, conveyed from Culpepper through Thornton's Gap. It is not unlikely that the bulk of the rebels are now on the march southward, while keeping out strong picket guards to deceive our Generals.

Gen. **MCCLELLAN** has issued a congratulatory order to his army on the results of the campaign in Maryland. He sums up the trophies as fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners.

The rebel forces under the guerrilla **MORGAN** are said to have been attacked by a National force under Gen. **DUMONT**, near Frankfort, yesterday morning, and completely routed, being driven in every direction, with but little National loss.

Under date of Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 6, Col. **HARRISON**, of the Seventieth Regiment, telegraphed to Gov. **MORTON**: "We had a fight with three hundred and fifty rebels at Russellville, on Sept. 30, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding thirty-five, taking ten prisoners, forty-two horses and fifty guns. We lost one man, **HOWARD HUDNUT**, of Company A."

Col. **BRUCE**'s forces had an engagement with a band of rebels five miles south of Bowling Green, on Sunday, killing quite a number, taking twenty-five or thirty prisoners, and capturing fifty or sixty horses. The rebels fled in great confusion.

Lieut.-Col. **SEIFERT**, of the Home Guards in Carter County, Ky., telegraphs to Gov. **ROBINSON** under date of Oct. 4: "**JOHN MORGAN** came to Carter County with a force of about 10,000 men. The Olive Hill Home Guards fought them all day, and killed about 20. The rebels burned thirty-five houses, and then retreated to Licking River. The rebel forces returned to Olive Hill last night. I came here for help, and five hundred men from the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio go over."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Louisville, Oct. 8, says: "The enemy, under **KIRBY SMITH**, evacuated Lexington yesterday morning. The other division of the rebel army passed through Danville *en route* for Crab Orchard and Somerset. Both divisions are hastening toward Cumberland Gap. Our forces are closely pursuing them. They cannot reach the Gap before we overtake them."

By the arrival of the steamer *Massachusetts*, from Port Royal on the 4th inst., we receive intelligence of the successful issue of the expedition to St. John's River, Florida. The rebels, it will be remembered, have reported that our gunboats were repulsed in an attack upon the batteries there; but it appears that this was only the rebel way of putting the facts, which are quite the reverse. The expedition arrived in the vicinity of the batteries on the 1st inst., and a reconnoissance by the gunboats, during which an exchange of shots took place, established the fact that the rebels were there. The forces intended to operate on land were then put ashore and proceeded to gain the rear of the rebel position, when the enemy ingloriously fled, leaving everything behind—a battery of eight heavy guns, loaded and unspiked, quantities of ammunition, many small arms, and a fair supply of stores and camp equipage. Our gunboats immediately took possession of the river, and cut off the retreat of an entire Georgia regiment and a number of guerrillas known to be on the south side, thus rendering their capture almost certain.

Five Texas Union refugees, recently examined in the Provost-Marshal's court at St. Joseph, Mo., make some interesting statements regarding affairs in Texas. They represent a very strong Union feeling as existing all through Texas, and think a Union army of 10,000 men could march through the entire length and breadth of the State, and have their numbers doubled. Gen. **SAM HOUSTON** still lives, and remains true to the old flag. All of the **HOUSTON** influence is strongly in favor of the old Government, and what they have done to oppose it has been extorted at the point of the bayonet. The refugees report that it is a very difficult matter to leave Texas. There are thousands there who would leave at a moment's warning, were they permitted to do so. All of the refugees were single men, with but one exception, and he left his family behind. They declare their intention to join the National force that is fitted out for an expedition to the State. There has been an unprecedented drought in Texas the past season, and as a consequence the crops are almost a failure. There will, doubtless, be much suffering, unless relief is speedily offered.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*: "I happen to know that when the President visited the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, he jocularly reminded Gen. **MCCLELLAN** of the Emancipation act, so reluctantly issued, because it was hoped that the rebels would be subjugated without it. The answer of Gen. **MCCLELLAN** is found in his general order. This answer is at once a rebuke and a reply to the sympathizers with secession who have sought to use him."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 27th inst., and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are two days later than those by the *Jura*, published on Monday. The news of Gen. **MCCLELLAN**'s victory at Hagerstown Heights, or South Mountain, attracted much attention in Liverpool and London. The rebel policy of invasion is generally condemned. There is no change of consequence to report in the markets. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜ for money. The Paris *Moniteur*, in view of the discussions which are taking place on the Roman question, publishes a correspondence between the Emperor and M. **THOUVENEL**, to show what efforts have been made by the Emperor to bring about a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy. We publish the letter in full elsewhere. The condition of **GARIBALDI** is reported to be much improved, and there is now no doubt that he will recover. Nothing is yet known as to what disposition will be made of him.

By the clipper bark *Reindeer*, Capt. **WELLINGTON**, arrived yesterday, we have advices from Barbados to Sept. 25. The bark *Gazelle*, Capt. **RHODES**, hence, arrived on the 22d, dismasted. The schooner *Tarbox*, from Philadelphia, was also in port, having had a very long passage. The markets were glutted with American produce.

The Episcopal General Convention held its Seventh Diurnal Session yesterday, and after taking action in reference to some minor matters of the Church, decided by a large majority to hold its next Triennial meeting at Chicago. About noon, the report of the Special Committee of Nine on the rebellion was read by Hon. **HENRY C. WINTHROP**. The document deplored civil strife, but declared the question of political authority to be outside the pale of the action of the Church. After a lively preliminary debate, in which Hon. **MURRAY HOFFMAN**, Rev. Dr. **VINTON** and others participated, it was, on motion of Judge **CHAMBERS**, decided to postpone the discussion of the report until all the members of the Convention can be furnished with a printed copy of the same. Adjournment then ensued until 9 o'clock A. M., to-day, when the debate will be resumed.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting last evening, several of the members being absent attending the funeral of Col. **MATHESON**, and others absenting themselves on account of the Republican primaries. An adjournment till Monday evening was, therefore, declared.

The trial of Mrs. **MARY REAL** for the killing of her husband, **PETER C. REAL**, on the 13th of June last, was continued, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge **BARNARD**. The evidence in behalf of the People was closed, and Mr. **DUNPHY** opened the case for the defence, giving a narrative of the life of the prisoner, and announcing the theory of the defence to be, that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, Mrs. **REAL** was laboring under partial insanity, superinduced by a long course of neglect and ill-treatment on the part of her husband. One witness was examined for the defence, when the trial was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The St. Louisville *Republican* tells this remarkable story: "On the day before our flag of truce fleet left Vicksburgh during the late exchange of prisoners, Mr. **MONTGOMERY**, local editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, with his wife and two children, walked through the mud and rain some seven miles along the shore from the city to the point where our fleet lay, hailed it, and was taken on board. While declaring himself a 'Southern man,' he was yet desirous to be taken North, with his wife, a native of Chicago. She had a written permit to leave 'the Confederacy' and go northward. He had none. These facts came to the ears of Capt. **LAZELLE**, our Commissioner for the exchange, and he felt bound to communicate them to Major **WATTS**, the Confederate Commissioner. The latter demanded the rendition of **MONTGOMERY**, to which Capt. **LAZELLE** acceded. It seemed a hard case, and several of our paroled officers who came up with the fleet, met, and addressed a memorial to the President, questioning the action of Capt. **LAZELLE**, and inquiring whether Mr. **MONTGOMERY**, once under our flag, ought not to have been protected in his wish to come North."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was with the President on the occasion of his recent visit to Frederick, Md., tells the following incident: "After leaving Gen. **RICHARDSON**, the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the building. Mr. **LINCOLN**, after looking, remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances and he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence, the Confederates came forward, and each silently but fervently shook the hand of the President. Mr. **LINCOLN** and Gen. **MCCLELLAN** then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded too severely to be able to rise, and bid them be of good cheer; assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their condition. It was a moving scene, and there was not a dry eye in the building, either among the Nationals or Confederates. Both the President and Gen. **MCCLELLAN** were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during this remarkable interview."

Gov. **ROBINSON**, of Kentucky, has directed the Colonels of the different State regiments to report to him for promotion the names of deserving officers in their respective commands. He does this in compliance with Gen. **HALLECK**'s recent recommendation.

Out of 14,524 votes cast by Pennsylvania soldiers at the last election, 11,351 were given for the Republican candidates.

Gen. G. A. **WARREN**, late commanding Duryee's Zouaves, but recently promoted for distinguished services in the field, has been authorized by Gen. **MCCLELLAN** to raise a brigade of Zouaves, to be the Third Brigade of **SYKE**'s Division, the First and Second being composed of Regulars. This Division will constitute the Reserve Infantry of **MCCLELLAN**'s army. **DURYEE**'s and **COLCIS**' Zouaves will probably form a part of the brigade.

An immense Union mass meeting was held in National Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Hons. Joseph R. Chandler, John Covode, Henry D. Moore, William D. Kelley, William B. Mann, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Frederick C. Brightly, Morton McMichael, Col. A. K. McClure and John W. Forney.

The refugee Alabamians in Kentucky have presented Company F, of the Provost Guard, with a beautiful standard.

In reply to an invitation to be present at a mass meeting held in Chicago on Sept. 27th, to indorse the President's proclamation, Major-Gen. **SIGEL** wrote: "As I have tried to do my best in the defense of republican principles and for the emancipation of the oppressed, without distinction of race or color, I cannot but heartily approve the manifestations of the people, to give their support to the liberal acts of the Government of this republic, which is the only great and strong bulwark against the aggressive powers of native and foreign aristocracy and despotism."

The Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. M. **CAMPBELL**, for several months stationed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from North Mountain, 60 miles westward, has been ordered by Gen. **MCCLELLAN** to join the Sixth army corps under Gen. **FRANKLIN**.

There was a further advance in Gold yesterday to 126¼, which carried exchange on London up to 139½. The Stock market was feverish—the share list closing at ½@1 ₩ cent. lower. United States Stocks and Railway Bonds steady.

An unusually active business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at advanced prices, especially in Wheat, in view of the further material rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Oils, were freely purchased at firmer rates. Sugars, Molasses, Wool, Hay, Hops, Leather, Butter and Cheese, were in fair request. Salt and Linseed were dearer, and actively sought after. The Freight market was brisker, particularly in the way of engagements of Grain and Provisions for British ports, but rates favored shippers.

ANTIETAM ABROAD.—The news of the battle of Antietam has produced a prodigious fluttering in the British secession Press. It is a cardinal principle in the conduct of the London *Times* never to admit an error in fact or philosophy to have appeared in its columns. In the edition of that paper of the 23d of September, was ventured the prediction that Gen. **LEE**, being already in Maryland, and "cordially welcomed by the whole population of that State," would assuredly march directly into Baltimore, and that the only hope of the salvation of the Union army about Washington was to escape northward into Pennsylvania after **LEE** had passed into Baltimore. Grave doubts of the practicability of this escape were expressed by the *Times*, and the opinion was avowed that **MCCLELLAN**'s army, near Washington, was in much worse strait than when at Harrison's Landing!

In less than a week after indulging in these cheerful anticipations of a general flight of the National army from Washington, the arrival of a steamer abroad brought news of Gen. **LEE**'s bloody expulsion from the State of Maryland. The *Times*, true to its traditions, disputes the fact, and declares the report has been "cooked up" at Washington.

Other English papers, however, manifest less obstinacy, and the cotton speculators of Manchester experienced a sudden abatement of ardor. In spite of the continued and determined incredulity of British statesmen and writers, there is evident always a latent conviction on the part of the people of England that the rebellion is a desperate chance, and the cause of Freedom as against Slavery ordained to triumph.

Rebel Programme for the Winter.

It is very unlikely that the army of Gen. **LEE** will again attempt offensive operations, or the invasion of loyal territory, this Fall or Winter. The rebels threw their whole available strength into Maryland, and marched up to the very borders of Pennsylvania; but they were driven from Maryland soil and across the Potomac with great ignominy and loss, and without having achieved a single object of any importance. If ever an army entertained great expectations, or was stirred with glowing hopes, it was the rebel army when it entered Maryland. And if ever glittering prospects were utterly crushed, it was when that army turned its back upon Washington, upon Baltimore, upon Philadelphia, and turned its face toward the dismal deserts of Eastern Virginia. It owned itself disappointed, overmastered, repulsed and discomfited. It acknowledged that the Union army was too strong, its courage too great, and its leaders too skillful, to successfully cope with. It will not be likely to try the same thing over again, as it has already failed under the most favorable auspices and circumstances. It will not again leave Virginia soil to come northward, nor invite a contest on this side of the Potomac with the overwhelming masses that poured out from Washington and down from Pennsylvania to meet it.

From latest accounts **LEE** and his army seem to be still in the vicinity of Winchester. We have had daily accounts of their retreat toward Richmond ever since the battle of Antietam, more than twenty days ago. But if they began their march in that direction at that time, they certainly moved with far less than their usual celerity if they have not got to their destination long before now. And the later stories of retreat, of ten days or a week ago, lose their credibility from the same reason. Still, it will not be believed that **LEE** proposes to Winter at Winchester an army anywhere from one to two hundred thousand strong. In that position he would neither threaten us nor cover Richmond—not to speak of the impossibility of subsisting an army, there, or of bringing supplies over the mountains in Winter. If another invasion of loyal soil is impossible, speedy retreat from Winchester also is inevitable.

It is, of course, useless to speculate as to the line of retreat, or the position the rebel army will be likely to assume. We gave some reasons yesterday why the rumors of their pushing up the Shenandoah Valley for Staunton were improbable. Staunton itself would, of course, be only a point on the way to Charlottesville, Gordonsville or Richmond. Neither of the two first mentioned places would cover the rebel capital any better than Winchester would; and if the object be to reach Richmond, there are far more feasible routes than that by Staunton. Still, the rebels *must* defend their capital, and the experience of the past shows that in no event will *that* be given up until their army is completely defeated.

The true route for the rebels to leave Winchester is to pass by rail a few miles south to Strasburgh, and move from thence across the mountains by way of the Manassas Gap Railroad. This is a very short and facile route, and the whole length to Richmond is by rail. It seems a fundamental mistake that we do not hold, with competent force, some commanding point or points on this road, and thereby prevent the rebel transit. But, in the profound convolutions of the Washington military brain, there could doubtless be found reasons for this far better than those which Gen. **POPE** gave for disregarding his "lines of retreat."

If the rebels retreat in this direction, there are two positions more obvious than others where they may establish themselves. They may push right through to Richmond, and defend their Capital *at* their Capital, or they may halt at their old Manassas quarters, and there at once cover Richmond, hold our army at bay, and keep us in a state of ceaseless apprehension and self-contempt, such as we labored under during the whole of last Winter. There would be nothing effected by going to Richmond that could not be easier effected by halting at Manassas, and several very fundamental rebel objects would be gained by remaining there that would be lost by falling back upon their Capital.

We assume in all this that the rebel programme from now and through the winter is likely to be a purely *defensive* one; and we hardly think that any person can survey intelligently the facts and probabilities in the case, and conclude that any other than a defensive scheme of operations on the part of the rebels is now possible. If our army remains inactive on the Upper Potomac a few weeks longer, it will not be at all unlikely if next month sees a rebel force of inconceivable numbers planted behind works of unparalleled strength, preparing to winter near the old camping ground of Manassas. Is there anything better than this that the rebels can do—considering the events of the past and their present situation and opportunities?

Such may or may not be a rebel plan. Whether it is or not, are the rebels to be allowed at their leisure to carry out their plans? The only way certainly to prevent it, is to attack them before they can leave Winchester. Time now is very short. And we are glad at the indications that reach us, that whatever may be **LEE**'s programme for the Winter, it is **MCCLELLAN**'s programme to quickly fall upon him with such force and spirit as to defeat it.

A Confederate Navy Building by England.

It will not do to shut our eyes to dangers ahead because of the very serious consequences they involve. Rather, the very magnitude of the perils should enforce immediate attention, and preparations to avert them.

Up to the present time the rebellious States have been left to their own resources, in the prosecution of their wicked war against the Union. In consequence, most of their reliances have failed them. England and France have made no forcible intervention in their behalf. This they hoped for. The blockade of their ports by the National navy deprived them of the revenues they anticipated from the sales of cotton. The foolhardy enterprise of British shipowners, who lent their vessels to the hazardous risk of supplying the Southern wants by running the blockade, has brought bankruptcy and ruin too thick about their homes to allow any encouragement for a continuance of such desperate ventures. What is next to be done by the persistent enemies at home and abroad of our Government? The answer is already given. The efforts to run the blockade by English merchants are to cease; but instead of this form of hostility, there is organizing in England—or may we not say, there is already organized—a grand scheme, looking to an armed invasion of the Southern waters, and a forcible lifting of the blockade. On a former occasion, when the vessel "No. 290" left her native waters in an English port, and steered westward to become the *Alabama*, a Confederate war ship, we took occasion to speak of the doubtful neutrality that had winked at such a proceeding. But what then seemed to be a single instance of unfriendliness, is now but too apparently a part of an extensive and dangerous combination, threatening the direst injury to the National cause. We refer to an article that we gave in our columns yesterday, from the Liverpool *Post*, in proof of our words. From that paper we learn that "an iron-plated ram for the Confederates" is now being constructed in the Mersey, "without much attempt at concealment." The work, it is said, is pushed forward with all possible dispatch. It is further stated that a vessel was then lying at Brunswick Dock with a cargo of "iron plates" on board, ready to be fastened on to the sides of vessels "waiting for their arrival at Charleston."

In addition to the "ram" above spoken of as building in the Mersey, the Liverpool *Post's* article avers that there are "other contracts" of like nature committed to "English shipbuilders," and in view of all it knows on the subject, the *Post* does not hesitate to say:

> "It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that *the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North*, as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government. * * * Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey, the South will have an advantage over the Federals in *strength of build, equipment and invulnerability*."

There is but one observation that will spring to every lip in comment on these extraordinary facts, and that is, that Confederate energy, Confederate talent and Confederate money are not producing these extraordinary war-ships. Confederate money has not sustained the contraband trade of English ships to Southern ports hitherto; for the numerous prizes made of such by our gunboats have bankrupted some of the heaviest shippers of England, and made others shake in the wind. It was the spirit of enmity to the American Government, in part, but chiefly the spirit of speculation, which coveted the cargoes of cotton supposed to be attainable at Southern ports, that sustained the disastrous attempts to run the blockade. English shipowners and capitalists have been the principal losers.

But if the Confederates had no wealth to embark in the contraband trade of merchantmen, how much less are they able to meet the expense of building abroad an iron-plated navy, able to cope with that the United States are building?

No, no; this pretence will not do. The fact must stand apparent to the world, that a great combination of British capital has been made, embracing, without doubt, the shipping, the manufacturing and the *political* interests of the Kingdom, for the purpose of giving success to the American rebellion. And to make sure of their work so gigantic a scheme as the creation of an iron-plated navy, equal to the task of effectually raising the blockade, is boldly entered upon. The reward for this enterprise will pay well for its hazard. No doubt the last and the present year's cotton crop, whatever the two may be, is offered freely as the fund from which all expenses and risks are to be paid. Four hundred millions of dollars would not be too high an estimate probably, in a commercial view, of the value of the stake played for—a sum that overshadows quite the seductive millions that the speculators of the French Ministry are supposed to be seeking in Mexico, at the cost to the Empire of a foreign war.

We have no words of warning or exhortation to offer our Government in view of these disclosures of the Liverpool *Post*. It may suit optimists to discredit the story entirely. We do not. The case of "No. 290" is too fresh in mind for that. How can we conclude that the sending out of that vessel portends nothing of the course the English enemies of our country are taking? However serious the duty, nevertheless we hold it *is* the duty of our Minister in England, to demand the most explicit understanding with the English Government on the threatening preparations to break the Southern blockade, so boldly admitted to be in progress under the British flag, at British ship-yards, on British waters.

An Ambulance Corps.

We have every reason to expect that the hardest fighting of the war will occur within the ensuing ninety days. We sometimes talk of a million of men in arms, and of the movements of such columns as have never before been seen in hostile array, as though so many complicated masses of inanimate machinery were about to be brought into collision, to settle some mooted question of physical force, merely. How many of us attempt to estimate the amount of human suffering that must ensue? How many realize the fact that in less than ninety days from this time sixty or seventy thousand of our friends and brethren may be stricken down in battle—thousands to find soldiers' graves, and more, by their wounds and sufferings, to become the objects of an anxiety and solicitude which shall sadden thousands of households. When our relatives are about to go forth to the fight, we are clamorous in our demands that they shall be armed and equipped with all the appliances of sturdy soldiers. Government gathers its stores of food, clothing and ammunition, and distributes them by the usual avenue. Hospitals are erected at points more or less remote from the scenes of probable conflict in obedience to the dictates of sanitary science, and thousands of medical men are drawn from the pursuits of peaceful practice to contribute their skill upon the battle-field.

Now, what does all this mean, unless it be to put our brave soldiers in fighting trim and to provide for them when they fall at the post of duty? We constantly criticise commanding officers for alleged want of knowledge or dash, and never feel so indignant as when brave men are restrained by morbid caution or misled by fatal ignorance. So universal is the determination of our people to crush the monstrous rebellion, that no expenditures of money or life are considered too great, so long as the paramount and sacred object of sustaining "the powers that be" is attained. If we show so much vigor and long-suffering in making ready for the fight, surely we will not abide any neglect on the part of Government to provide, *upon the battle-fields*, everything that may be needed to alleviate suffering and diminish mortality. Surely we do not intend to withhold our resources of money, science, art, and humanity in the care of those who fall wounded in their heroic efforts to maintain our national unity, and to insure the perpetuity of those political principles for which our fathers fought, and upon which the hopes of so many millions of freemen are anchored.

The very suggestion of such dereliction seems too atrocious to be be indulged; and yet, without fear of contradiction, we affirm, upon past experience, that unless Government awakes to newer life, and exhibits a deeper consciousness of the just claims of humanity in the care of the wounded *immediately after battles*, all that is conveyed by the suggestion will be realized. We are well aware that in a strictly military sense, there are times when the dead must be left unburied, and the wounded but partially cared for; *but such should not by any means be the rule*. Military movements must at times carry the able-bodied soldiers in advance of the dépôts of the wounded, to their great neglect; but is there no way of providing against the sufferings, the indescribable sufferings, that would ensue? This question has been answered in the affirmative, and acted upon by every civilized nation except our own.

With all our boasted preëminence in Christian civilization, we have still many things to learn. The tenderest philanthropy is compatible with the sternest sense of military necessity; and it remains for us to show how we can add to the display of the greatest indifference to life in the midst of the deadly encounter, the tenderest solicitude for those that fall. We have seen several of the battle-fields of this rebellion, and thousands of wounded. We have seen hundreds of earnest, self-denying, faithful surgeons, giving themselves no rest, amidst the endless variety of human suffering, and as frequently seen the utmost skill, the tenderest solicitude, the greatest self-denial, added to the uncomplaining endurance of the wounded, rendered absolutely valueless, except as a moral lesson, by the want of an ambulance corps, and such means of transportation as would bring to hand the appliances by which alone life could be saved.

We hear a good deal from very high sources about discouraging enlistments, and all good citizens acquiesce in the exercise of the War Power to prevent such treasonable operations; but if the scenes of the second Bull Run and Antietam battle-fields are reënacted, verily an outburst of popular indignation, taking its key-note from the unavailing groans of the wounded and dying, will do more to discourage enlistments in one moment, than substitute associations and the schemes of rebel sympathizers could in forty years. The wounded must be cared for,—the Surgeon-General has indicated how it may be done by the organization of an Ambulance and Field Hospital Corps.

The Sanitary Commission has written, talked and worked for a similar plan for more than a year. The argument brought against the plan, that it will add to the already monstrous transportation of the army, is devoid of foundation.

Sweep away one-third of the present transportation of the army, and instead of suffering thereby, the army would, like an unchained giant, spring into unwonted activity. Turn over to the Medical Department a modicum of what remains, submit it to the organizing touch of the Surgeon-General and his able corps, and one of the most serious obstacles to the effectiveness of our forces would be at once removed, and one of the most imperative demands of humanity be gratified.

It is preposterous, it is criminal, to deny to the Medical corps a sufficient number of vehicles to insure the transportation of the means for saving life and alleviating suffering. It is cruel and barbarous to deny to the wounded the means of conveyance from where they fell like heroes to where they can be treated like Christians. For nearly a week the wounded lay upon the second Bull Run field, starving and dying, awaiting the arrival of ambulance trains, and when they came they were made up of hacks, omnibuses and ambulance wagons, manned by men and boys, all of whom were ignorant of the first principles of the ambulance practice, and *many utterly inhuman, and not a few drunk*.

After Antietam, nine or ten thousand wounded men lay for days, mostly unsheltered, in the open air, awaiting the arrival of aid and comfort, ministered to by surgeons not one of whom would have had the appliances most essential to their art and efficiency if it had not been for the Sanitary Commission. Life was lost that might have been saved, and yet no blame must attach to the Medical Bureau. Without an ambulance corps, it cannot perform its high functions. You might as well expect a crowd of eager miners, with their bare hands and no tools, to penetrate the beds of an exploded coal mine in search of dying comrades, as to expect surgeons to meet the demands of suffering upon the battle-field without the facilities of an organized ambulance corps.

The corps should consist of picked men, drilled for the work and officered by medical men. Instead of being an incumbrance to the army, it would not only return to the ranks ten or twelve thousand men, who now, in response to the dictates of humanity, or upon pretence of helping a stricken comrade, straggle to the rear, but relieve our commanders from a vast deal of the irregular but otherwise necessary assistance of an endless number of volunteer and temporary helpers. Such a corps could carry shelter, food, stimulants and surgical appliances, and answer at once the cry for help which now arises in piteous accents from every new battle-ground.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—Among our foreign excerpts, this morning, will be found a very remarkable document, in the shape of a letter from the Emperor of the French to M. **THOUVENEL**, concerning the Roman question. It was written as long ago as May last, but has only now been given to the public, when the subject assumes a new and graver interest from the recent movement of **GARIBALDI**. The letter, like every literary emanation of **NAPOLEON** the Third, is full of broad philosophical generalizations, great political liberalism, adroitness, indirection and skill in stating and balancing, without settling, the claims of opposing parties. His policy toward Italy, he avers, has always been the same: "to second the National aspirations, to invite the Pope to become their support rather than their adversary—in a word, to consecrate the alliance of Religion and Liberty." At the same time the new Kingdom of Italy has enemies, and the Holy See also has enemies; the enemies of the new State are "all men of order;" the enemies of the Pope are "all that is liberal in Europe." It is necessary that the new Kingdom be reconciled with the Pope; and it is the interest of the Holy See that the Pope should be reconciled with Italy. "This double end would be attained by a combination, which, in maintaining the Pope master in his own domain, would lower the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy." And the somewhat indefinite imperial conclusion of the whole matter is, that on the one hand the Italians shall engage to recognize the States of the Church; and on the other, that "the Holy See, recurring to ancient traditions, should consecrate the privileges of the municipalities and the provinces in such a manner that they should, so to speak, administer their own affairs. Then the power of the Pope, soaring in an elevated sphere above the secondary interests of society, would disengage itself from that responsibility, always heavy, and which a strong Government alone can support."

The day following that on which the Emperor wrote this letter, his Minister, M. **THOUVENEL**, addressed a note to the Marquis **DE LAVALETTE**, which is a little more definite than **NAPOLEON**'s statements. It asserts that the Emperor has never held out a hope that Rome could become the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy with the consent of France, and that all the declarations of France announce a firm determination to maintain the Pope in the possession of his present territory.

The publication of these important documents at this time, is doubtless meant as an official exposition of the present policy of France on the Roman question. It holds out a slim prospect for the perfect unification of Italy, "with the consent of France."

GOOD INVESTMENT.—The *Index*, American secession organ in London, is pleased to learn that the "Southern Club" at Liverpool is very successful in raising funds for the relief of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands. The sum of $15,000 is already collected. The recent arrival of **GEO. N. SANDERS** in England, in his chronic impecunious condition, will account for the origin of this excellent idea of a collection for the benefit of needy rebels. **GEORGE** will, undoubtedly, be the almoner of the sympathetic "Southern Club." We would not for the world disturb the self-satisfaction of the generous Britishers who are now enjoying the luxury of doing good; but to **GEORGE** we will gently whisper that his grasp on the contribution bag is admirably timed. The last "Confederate prisoner in Federal hands" has been exchanged for two weeks or more, and is in the full enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries of his Southern home! It would be a pity, however, to let the donors know that their charity has miscarried; and the distinguished Ex-Consul, we are sure, is quite too considerate to inform them by an indiscreet offer to return their money.

ASSEMBLY.—In the Second and Third Districts of St. Lawrence County, the Republicans and Union men have renominated two of the most useful and faithful members of the last Assembly—Messrs. **TOUNSLEY** and **REDINGTON**—for reelection. Both are men of sound judgment, large intelligence and unflinching fidelity to their political principles and the interests committed to their charge. Of course there can be no doubt of their election.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Convention for this District met at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. **RICHARD C. MCCORMICK** was nominated by acclamation. Mr. **MCCORMICK** is now Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and is favorably known as a writer and speaker.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.—This evening, **EDWIN BOOTH** takes his first benefit in two years at this theatre, appearing in his great *rôle* of *Iago*.

THE TAX BOOKS.—The real estate tax books were placed in possession of the Tax Receiver, and payments began on them yesterday. A discount of seven per cent per annum, calculated from the time of payment up to Dec. 1, will be allowed on all payments made this month.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

Description of the Vessel—State of the Nine New Monitors.

The fourth of the new *Monitor* fleet, the *Montauk*, the third iron-clad put afloat within six days, was successfully launched yesterday at Greenpoint, from the wharf at the foot of the Continental Iron Works. Extensive notification of the event having been given, a numerous assemblage was present. We noticed, among others, Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Commodore GREGORY, superintendent of iron-clads in this vicinity; Chief Engineer STIMERS, Mr. FRANK HALL, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and quite a select congregation of New-York and Brooklyn people. Miss GREGORY, daughter of the distinguished Commodore named, christened the ship, amid deafening cheers.

The *Montauk* is one of the nine one-turret Monitors which were contracted for in April and May last. Four of them are now afloat. Their names are:

No. 1—*Passaic*, launched at Greenpoint, Aug. 31, 1862.
No. 2—*Patapsco*, launched at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1862.
No. 3—*Nahant*, launched at Boston, Oct. 6, 1862.
No. 4—*Montauk*, launched at Greenpoint, Oct. 9, 1862.

The others are:

No. 5—*Nantucket*, building at Boston, nearly ready.
No. 6—*Lehigh*, building at Chester, Penn., nearly ready.
No. 7—*Sangamon*, building at Chester, Penn., nearly ready.
No. 8—*Kaatskill*, building at Greenpoint, and nearly ready.
No. 9—*Weehawken*, building at Jersey City, and nearly ready.

Thus it will be seen that in a short time all the second batch of Monitors will be available for service.

The dimensions of the *Montauk* are: Length over all, 200 feet; extreme width, 45 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water in fighting trim, 11 feet; tonnage, about 1,800 tons; dimensions of turret, 21 feet inside, 11 inches thick, 9 feet high, and pierced for two 15-inch guns.

The ship carries her anchor in "a well," forward, so as to obviate going on deck to work it.

She is bulk-headed, and framed probably in a stronger manner than any other vessel ever built. Her deck beams are exceedingly heavy, perhaps heavier than those of any of her sister ships, making her deck, which is 19 inches thick, nearly solid. Over this there is still an iron covering, consisting of plates an inch thick. There are two of these plates over each other. The side armor is 5 inches thick, or half an inch thicker than that of the *Warrior*, and has eight times a thicker wooden wall than that monster. The rudder and screw are protected by being inside of the armor, and under water.

The engines will be two in number, and have been built by the Delamater Iron Works. They have already arrived at the Continental Works. The cylinders are 40 inches in diameter, and about 4 feet stroke. She has two of MARTIN's patent boilers, and a surface condenser, not SEWALL's.

The screw is 12 feet in diameter and 20 feet pitch. The material in the screw is cast iron.

The ventilators and other health-preserving paraphernalia of the *Montauk* are as perfect as they could be made.

The *Montauk* cost $400,000, as did all the others, making $3,600,000 for the nine, or thereabouts. Mr. ERICSSON has the immediate supervision of all the vessels of this rate; but not of the *Onondaga*, another large iron-clad, now on the stocks at Greenpoint, and contracted for by Mr. QUINTARD. There is some important difference in the principles upon which this craft is being built. She will be very large.

Over forty boats and small sailing vessels accompanied the *Montauk* on the rush into the stream, which was as smooth a performance as she will ever go through again. Mr. HILL, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Continental Works, managed the whole affair very creditably.

Funeral of the Late Col. Mathewson.

Funeral services were yesterday performed over the remains of Col. RODERICK MATHEWSON, late in command of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers—better known as the First California Regiment. Col. MATHEWSON fell whilst bravely leading the regiment into action at the battle of Crampton Gap, in Maryland. The body has been lying in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, and a number of persons yesterday gathered there to take a last look at the features of the deceased. The arrangements for the obsequies were mainly superintended by prominent citizens of California now resident here.

At about twenty minutes after 3 o'clock the funeral procession left the City Hall. First came the Seventy-first Militia Regiment, with arms reversed, and preceded by Dodworth's Band, which played appropriate music; then the hearse, surrounded as escort by the detail of officers, under whose charge the body was brought on, namely, Capt. Ross, Capt. Fish, Lieut. P. Stanley, Surgeon Wm. B. Little, and Sergts. Evans, Fitzsimmons and Burns. Following came the Common Council, in carriages, and a long line of persons who had known the deceased in his lifetime. The pall-bearers were Maj.-Gen. Fremont, U. S. A., C. K. Garrison, James S. Ellis, Hon. F. F. Low, George Wilkes, Hon. Samuel B. Smith, Hon. J. F. Burton, Henry Thompson, Dr. Eugene Crowell, Eugene Kelly, Wm. T. Coleman, J. A. Hinchman, and Col. Thomas V. Van Buren. The procession took its way to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Greene-street, where services were celebrated by Rev. F. C. EWER, an old friend of the deceased. Mr. SENIOR, the undertaker, takes charge of the remains until the departure of the steamer in which they are to be conveyed to California.

Passports for Foreign Travel.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. NONES for the following recent instructions with regard to passports, issued from the State Department:

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States in Foreign Countries:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

The following regulations respecting passports are deemed necessary and advisable:

When husband, wife and *minor children* expect to travel together, a single passport will suffice. *For any other person a separate* passport will be required.

A new passport will be expected to be taken out *by every person* whenever *he or she may leave* the United States; and every passport *must be renewed*, either at this Department or at Legation or Consulate abroad, *within one year* from its date.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Speeches of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and CASSIUS M. CLAY, at the late Mass Meetings, in Brooklyn and this City, reported in full, will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Hysteria and other Chronic Nervous Diseases are successfully treated by new remedies. Send or call for Dr. WOLF's Essay on Chronic Diseases, post free by mail, No. 832 Broadway. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 6 P. M.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies' Balmorals, Cloth Button Boots, with ladies' and misses' Boots and shoes. India rubbers, &c., all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CRUSER—TILDEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. T. S. Drowne, M. V. D. CRUSER to MARY C., only daughter of Joshua Tilden, all of Brooklyn.

FERRIS—HALSEY.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, FRANK ARTHUR FERRIS to MARY A. HALSEY, daughter of John J. Cape, Esq.

GROVES—WOODRUFF.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, JAMES P. GROVES, of Chicago, to MARIA L., daughter of the late A. B. Woodruff, of this City. No cards.

MOSSCROP—BRITTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 58 Clermont-av., by Rev. Mr. Holme, Lieut. THOMAS D. MOSSCROP to Miss EMMA L. BRITTON, all of Brooklyn.

MOUNT—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Mr. Hiscoxs, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES R. MOUNT to Miss HANNAH A. MOUNT, only daughter of Samuel R. Mount, all of this City.

MORGAN—DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, THEODORE M. MORGAN, of Philadelphia, and CAROLINE J., daughter of Edward Dodge.

MERRILL—LAING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Hempstead, Long Island, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Capt. GEORGE MERRILL, Assistant Adjutant-General, and EMMA FITZ RANDOLPH, daughter of Wm. L. Laing.

SHOTWELL—EVERET.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, in the order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH D. SHOTWELL, of Rahway, N. J., to AMELIA, daughter of Richard Everet.

TABER—QUIMBY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. THADDEUS V. TABER to Miss ELEANOR QUIMBY, daughter of George Quimby, Esq., all of this City.

DIED

BAKER.—In Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 9, HANNAH, widow of the late Henry Baker, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Return at 4:18 P. M.

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, WILLIAM STEPHEN, only surviving child of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne, aged 22 months.

DEUEL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CATHARINE H., widow of Silas J. Deuel, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ELLIS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, BENJAMIN ELLIS, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son, John W. Ellis, and of his son-in-law, D. R. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock, punctually, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FONDA.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, Mrs. MATILDA J. FONDA, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also George G. Sickles, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and Thomas W. M. Lynch, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Greenwich-av., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

HITCHCOCK.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 9, SUSAN, daughter of John and Hannah Hitchcock, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father.

JASPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, JOSEPH ROBISON, son of John and Catharine Jasper, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 74th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

KING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Belleville, at the residence of his parents, Sergeant J. K. KING, Company F, Second Regiment N. J. V., in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church at Belleville, at 2 P. M. this day, (Friday.) The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MINTURN.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at her residence in Bond-st., SARAH, widow of the late William Minturn, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, JAS. L. ROBINSON, aged 35 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place from his father-in-law's, Thos. Archard, Hastings, this (Friday) morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Cars leave at 7½ o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ Sullivan County papers please copy.

SWAIM.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church in Bloomfield, N. J., MARY E., only daughter of Rev. John S. and Catharine T. Swaim, of the Newark Conference, aged 30 years.

Funeral services in the M. E. Church of the above place this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

WALLACE.—On Monday, Oct. 6, EMILY WOODWARD, youngest child of A. Latimer and M. Helen Wallace, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

Her remains were interred in Plattekill, Ulster County.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 479.—Oct. 9, 1862.
35, 75, 3, 47, 55, 4, 28, 62, 65, 36, 71, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 480.—Oct. 9, 1862.
65, 19, 60, 39, 37, 1, 27, 63, 45, 13, 64, 32, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 427.—Oct. 9, 1862.
12, 54, 13, 55, 61, 46, 56, 3, 38, 22, 7, 71.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 351.—Oct. 9, 1862.
84, 68, 41, 29, 28, 75, 9, 17, 8, 43, 47, 46, 40.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

STAMP TAX CARDS.—THE WHOLE STORY TOLD. Every business man should hang it up in his office for hourly reference. Wholesale price per hundred, $3; retail, 5 cents each. Sent anywhere by express on receipt of price. Address S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

APPEAL.—THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION again appeal to the benevolent and patriotic of the North in behalf of the Colored People of the South.

Since the assumption by the Federal Government of the industrial management of the deserted plantations on the coast of South Carolina, our exertions are directed to the supply of the spiritual, moral and intellectual wants of the colored people, and to the furnishing of clothes for such as are entirely destitute.

The result of the labors of the Associated Societies of the Northern cities, during the past year, on the sea islands of South Carolina, has been eminently satisfactory. While the former slaves, now National Freedmen, have faithfully improved the spiritual and educational advantages presented to them, they have raised provisions enough to support themselves throughout the coming year, and the cotton, soon to be gathered, will, at present prices, after paying their wages and cost of cultivation, leave at least half a million of dollars to the credit of the United States Treasury.

This great success, attained under such unfavorable circumstances, authorizes us to conclude that even better results will follow elsewhere, as soon as the people shall be allowed to cultivate the waste places of the South, and shall be protected in reaping the rewards of their own industry. They will no longer ask for aid, but will support themselves, provide their own churches and schools, and contribute more largely than ever to the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

For those, beside supplying ministers and teachers, our desire is to be enabled to furnish clothing at low rates, barely sufficient to cover cost and expenses, the proceeds to be reinvested and applied again to the same purpose.

But from Louisiana along the coasts of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and the extensive region washed by the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and in the neighborhood of Corinth in the West, we have calls beseeching us to send clothing to the suffering and destitute, and it is in their behalf that we now make this appeal to the benevolent men and women of the North.

We ask sympathy and aid, especially for the extremely destitute colored women and children who are constantly arriving within our lines, whose numbers will be immensely increased by the proximate resumption of active operations upon our Southern coast.

These people are much more destitute than were those left upon the islands by their former masters. In former peaceful times the slaves received at Christmas the one suit of clothing which was to suffice for the year. Since the commencement of the war, and the consequent cessation of intercourse with the North and Europe, their masters have not been able to supply even this. The old clothes, of two years' date, must be completely worn out, and with the coming on of another Winter, the suffering and misery of the poor slaves will be very great. Apart from their desire for freedom, this state of things will swell the numbers of those who will seek refuge within our advancing lines. The Government will provide work and wages for the able-bodied men. It is simply an impossibility that it should clothe, as well as feed, the women and children.

They cry to the Christian, the Patriot, the Humane, for help in their dire distress.

May their cry not be in vain!

New and cast-off garments, and shoes for women and children, and cloth which can be made into garments, will be thankfully received by C. C. LEIGH, General Agent of the Association, at our dépôt, No. 400 Broadway, and forwarded from there—the Government having accorded to us every facility for transportation. Gen. Saxton has kindly consented to receive such articles as we may send to Port Royal, and will distribute them through agents of his own appointment. At other places, the distribution will be made by persons in whom we have full confidence.

Contributions in money may be sent to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

Dépôt for the reception of commodities, (C. C. Leigh,) No. 400 Broadway.

C. C. LEIGH, Chairman.
F. G. SHAW,
WM. A. BUTLER,
Home Committee
of the National Freedman's Relief Association.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

WM. C. BRYANT,	JOHN W. EDMONDS,
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CHARLES C. LEIGH,	GEORGE C. WARD,
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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE NINTH DISTRICT—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—(comprising New-York County north of 40th-st.)—All persons engaged in either of the occupations mentioned in the 64th section of the act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, are notified that the office of the Collector is now open in 52d-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th avs., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Applications for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment District in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and license will be issued by the Collector on receiving a certificate of such application and payment of the tax imposed. *Applicants are particularly requested to call for their licenses at the Collector's Office as early as the day after filing their application with the Assessor.* All licenses take effect from the 1st of September, and every person required by law to take out a license is prohibited carrying on business until the same is issued, under a penalty of three times the amount of the tax. Manufacturers and Brewers are required to make to the Collector returns of their productions for the month of September within ten days after its close, and monthly thereafter, and at the same time to pay to the Collector the tax thereon. Distillers' returns are to be made to the Collector on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, or within five days thereafter. In all cases penalties are imposed for any default.—Oct. 6, 1862.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Collector.
JAMES DAVIS, Deputy.

S.-T.-1860-X.
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BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 20 ST. MARK'S place, (8th-st.)—*Open to the Public.*—The undersigned respectfully notifies his friends and former patrons, and the public, that the regular classes for the season will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and continue Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Classes for boys over 5 years of age, in afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 169 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESS'T DIST.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Powelson	378 6th-av	1st Dist.	18th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Bleecker	163 5th-av	2d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Oliver G. Hillard	66 East 20th-st	3d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
John M. Robison	57 East 25th-st	4th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d avs.
R. S. Tait	3d-av., cor. 24th-st., Compton House	5th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
Nath'l Pierce	316 3d-av	6th Dist.		Between 14th and 23d sts., 1st and 2d avs.
W. Clinton Enos	324 1st-av	7th Dist.		Between 14th and 28th sts., Avenue A and 1st av.
Jacob B. Bacon	290 East 15th-st	8th Dist.		Between 14th-st., to river, Avenues A, B and C.
John Fettretch	604 2d-av	9th Dist.	21st ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas W. Gibson	123 East 31st-st	10th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
George C. Bartlett	418 3d-av	11th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d, Lexington and 4th avs.
J. W. Averell	44 East 31st-st	12th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 36th-st	13th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Robert H. Blakie	119½ West 34th-st	14th Dist.	20th ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James F. Le Barron	149 West 33d-st	15th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Anson C. Loomis	503 8th-av	16th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Howard Chilton	317 9th-av	17th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
Edward Bleecker	345 10th-av	18th Dist.		Between 26th and 33d sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.
William Starrett	303 West 38th-st	19th Dist.		Between 33d and 40th sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.

I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

FOR DIVISION No. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 105 Broad, corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.

FOR DIVISION No. 2.—Patrick Henry Baker, No. 18 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green, Beaver-street, Pearl-street and State-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 3—Frederick G. Ritter, No. 56 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION No. 4—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. 8. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION No. 5—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION No. 6—Isaac E. Smith, No. 12 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION No. 7—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line, and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 8—George R. Hill, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION No. 9.—Townsend W. Burtis, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 10.—James M. Burtis, No. 183 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 11.—William Dymock, No. 96 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl street, Beekman-street, and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION No. 12.—William Henry Wallace, No. 2 New William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 13.—J. I. Gascoigne, No. 308 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 14.—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 15.—James A. Messinger, No. 191 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 16.—R. Kerr, No. 130 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' Islands.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.

S. P. GILBERT, Assessor,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of the Fourth Collection District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—All that portion lying within Canal, Bowery, Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Walker and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, Henry E. Hutchinson, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION No. 2.—All that portion lying within Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Pearl, Chatham and the Bowery. Assistant Assessor, Edward A. Nichols, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION No. 3.—All that portion lying within Pearl, Broadway, Park-row and Chatham. Joseph Breck, Crook's Hotel.

DIVISION No. 4.—All that portion lying within Broadway, Liberty, Greenwich, Robinson, College-place and Barclay. R. G. Radway, Assistant Assessor, Dey-street House.

DIVISION No. 5.—All that portion lying within Liberty, North River, Warren and Greenwich. Assistant Assessor, Samuel Le Comte, No. 236 Greenwich.

DIVISION No. 6.—All that portion lying within Barclay, College-place, Robinson, Greenwich, Reade and Broadway. Charles Ferguson, Assistant-Assessor, No. 257 Greenwich-st.

DIVISION No. 7.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and West Broadway. John B. Lawrence, Assistant Assessor, Dupont House.

DIVISION No. 8.—All that portion lying within Warren, Greenwich, Reade, Hudson, Laight, Greenwich, North Moore and Hudson River. James M. Tuthill, Assistant Assessor, No. 12 Hubert-st.

DIVISION No. 9.—All that portion lying within Broadway, Houston, Laurens and Canal. Assistant Assessor, Thomas G. Baker, No. 107 Greene-st.

DIVISION No. 10.—All that portion lying within Canal, Varick, Spring, Macdougal, West Houston and Hudson River. Assistant-Assessor, John Forshay, No. 12 Charlton-st.

DIVISION No. 11.—All that portion lying within Canal, Laurens, West Houston, Macdougal, Spring and Varick. James H. Rowan, Assistant-Assessor, No. 117 West Houston-st.

DIVISION No. 12.—All that portion lying within North Moore, Greenwich, Laight, Hudson, Canal and Hudson River. Jas. A. Messinger, Collins' Hotel.

DIVISION No. 13.—All that portion lying within Walker, Broadway, Reade and West Broadway. Assistant-Assessor, Edward M. Hartshorne, International Hotel.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries. Every person, association, partnership, or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers and others liable under said act to pay any duty or taxes, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Applications for license, and for all other information, must be made at the Central Office, No. 63 Franklin-st.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office. Office hours from 9 to 3.

PIERCE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District,
No. 63 Franklin-street.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have arranged said district into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers. And have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereby given:

FIRST DIVISION—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River. Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant-Assessor, residence corner of 152d-st. and 11th-av. Office corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SECOND DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 125th-st.; south by 125th-st. and west by Hudson River. John H. Porter, Assistant Assessor—residence 3d-av., near 125th-st. Office in Washington Hall, No 1,951 3d-av.

THIRD DIVISION—Is bounded north by 125th-st., east by 3d-av., south by 86th-st. and west by Hudson River. William E. Waring, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

FOURTH DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by Harlem River and south and west by a line commencing at 86th-st., on Harlem River, running thence along 86th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to Harlem River. William T. B. Milliken, Assistant Assessor, residence 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,951 3d-av.

FIFTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 75th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. John A. Douglas, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SIXTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 75th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 59th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. Dennis McCabe, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, corner of 70th-st. and 3d-av.

SEVENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 49th-st., and west by 6th-av. Benoné H. Howell, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 7½ to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

EIGHTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 49th-st, east by Harlem River, south by 40th-st., and west by 6th-av. Stephen A. Utterly, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 56 West 45th st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.

NINTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 45th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 40th-st., and west by Hudson River. Dow S. Kittle, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 69 West 43d-st.; office, 741 6th-av.

TENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 45th-st., and west by Hudson River. Gustavus Friedeborn, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 1,331 Broadway; office, No. 1,321 Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

ELEVENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 49th-st., and west by Hudson River. Patrick O. Dea, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 276 West 51st-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

TWELFTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by the line of 6th-av., south by 59th-st., and west by Hudson River. Richard Pelton, Assistant Assessor; residence, Falkland's Hotel, Broadway, between 58th and 6th sts.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION—Consists of Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, and No. 741 6th-av. H. P. Franklin, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, No. 741 6th-av.

In all cases the Divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on. Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessors a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 741 6th-av.

HOMER FRANKLIN,
Assessor for the Ninth Collection District.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

EXCISE TAX.—ASSESSORS' NOTICE, 6TH DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Sixth Assessment District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an Act approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said Sixth District, and that I have arranged said District into "a convenient number" of Assessment Divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named gentlemen as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as follows:

DIVISION No. 1.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at West and Charles streets; thence along Charles to Hudson, to Christopher, to Bleecker, to Cottage-place, to West Houston, to West-street, to place of beginning. H. Howard Cargill, No. 608 Greenwich-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M., and five to six P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DIVISION No. 2.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at Bank and Greenwich streets, thence along Bank to Greenwich-avenue, to Sixth-avenue, to Carmine, to Bleecker, to Christopher, to Hudson, to Charles, to Greenwich-street, to place of beginning. James G. Byers, No. 67 Perry-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M., and seven to eight P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

DIVISION No 3.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the North River and West Fourteenth-street, thence along Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street, to Bank, to Greenwich, to Charles, to North River, to place of beginning. George W. Ackerson, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 4.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward not included in the First, Second and Third Divisions. George W. Jacques, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 5.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Samuel T. Lappin, Assistant-Assessor, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 6.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Hudson River, Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue. Philo Richardson, Assistant-Assessor, No. 177½ Eighth-avenue. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 7.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-Second-street, and running along said street to Eighth-avenue, thence to Twentieth-street, to Hudson River, to Twenty-Third-street, to Eighth-avenue, to Twenty-Fourth-street, to Sixth-avenue, and to place of beginning. George A. Blakeley, Assistant Assessor, No. 199 West Twenty-first-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 8.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward not included within the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh divisions. Sigismond Lasar, No. 310 West Twenty-fourth-street, Assistant. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 9.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying south of Eleventh-street, and west of University-place and Wooster-street. Chas. J. Livingston, No. 110 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 10.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying north and east of a line commencing in Eleventh-street, at Sixth-avenue, and running thence to University-place, to Waverley-place, to Broadway, to Astor-place, to Fourth-avenue. Otis R. Potter, No. 103 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 11.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward not included in the Ninth and Tenth Divisions. Benjamin R. Shopp, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

In all cases where streets and avenues are mentioned as boundaries, the centre of such streets and avenues is intended as the division line.

Every Person, Association, Partnership or Corporation, desiring a License to engage in any Trade or Occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such Trade or Occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any Duty or Tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective Divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 186 West 14th-st.

J. F. CLEVELAND,
Assessor for the Sixth Assessment District.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Fifth Collection District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to Suport the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1—Canal-street, Broadway, Grand-street and the Bowery. A. Stephens, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 233 Grand-street, corner Bowery.

DIVISION No. 2—Bowery, Grand-street, Broadway, and Spring-street. W. V. Alexander, Assistant Assessor, residence Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery.

DIVISION No. 3—Spring-street, Broadway, Houston-street, and the Bowery. C. L. Bellows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 70 Prince-street.

DIVISION No. 4—South-street, Catherine-street, Division-street and Pike-street. W. H. Burrows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 16 East Broadway.

DIVISION No. 5—Norfolk-street, Division-street, Bowery, and Hester-street. Robert M. Kelley, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 43 Forsyth-street.

DIVISION No. 6—Hester-street, Bowery, Broome and Norfolk-street. Charles Williamson, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 151 Bowery.

DIVISION No. 7—Norfolk-street, Rivington-street, Bowery and Broome-street. Tudor Adams, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 310 Broome-street.

DIVISION No. 8—South, Pike-street, Division and Clinton streets. S. S. McClure, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 134 Henry-street.

DIVISION No. 9—Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Ridge streets. John T. Reeve, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 898 Grand-street.

DIVISION No. 10—South, Clinton, Gouverneur-slip and Scammel-street. G. S. Dye, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 286 Clinton-street.

DIVISION No. 11—Grand, Division, Ridge, Rivington and Cannon streets. Henry S. Jennings, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 104 Broome-street.

DIVISION No. 12—South-street, Gouverneur-slip, Scammel-street, East Broadway and Grand-street. H. H. Lee, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 311 East Broadway.

DIVISION No. 13.—Grand, Cannon, Rivington and East streets. DeLancey W. Knevels, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 12 East-street.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, copartnership, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

GEO. F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.
TO THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE:

It is earnestly requested that the Union Central Committees of the different Counties will organize and arrange for Mass Meetings in their most important localities. When they are not provided with speakers, the same will be supplied by the Union State Central Committee.

Those wishing speakers to address such meetings, will address the undersigned at the earliest day practicable, naming the time and place, when and where the meetings will be held, and such suggestions as may occur to them as to the speakers they desire.

H. R. LOW, Chairman,
Astor House, New-York.
BEN. FIELD, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES of the UNION WADSWORTH CAMPAIGN CLUBS, held at the Committee rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the evening of the 6th instant, the Delegates from the various Wards not being complete, a temporary organization was formed by calling Daniel D. Conover to the Chair, and appointing Charles Frost Secretary pro. tem. On motion, J. Nelson Luckey, Lawrence Harney and Wm. Haw, to whom were added the Chairman and Secretary, were appointed a Committee to notify the various Union Wadsworth Campaign Clubs of the formation of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club, and invite them to send five delegates each. In accordance with said resolution, there will be a meeting of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club on FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Committee Rooms corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to complete the organization. As it is purposed to make this an active working organization, a cordial invitation is extended to all Union Wadsworth Clubs to send Delegates.

J. NELSON LUCKEY,
LAWRENCE HARNEY,
WILLIAM HAW,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
CHARLES FROST,
} Committee.

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION—SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Association on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, 1862, the following-named persons were elected to represent the Seventh Assembly District, in the several Nominating Conventions of the People's Union Association:

County Convention—Dr. Stephen R. Kirby, William E. Noble, William H. Housner.

Assembly Convention.—James M. Murray, Hugh J. Crawford, James M. Davis, Wm. Allen Butler, Henry B. Purdy, Ambrose Minnerly, John Earl, Wm. C. Angel, Dewit C. Baldwin.

And in joint meeting of the members of the Fifth and Seventh Assembly Districts residing in the IXth Ward, the following-named persons were elected to represent the IXth Ward in the Congressional Convention: Dr. E. V. Price, Geo. B. Dean, Abraham Van Orden, Thos. G. Girvan, John J. Rabineau.

E. V. PRICE, President.
GEO. B. DEAN, Chairman.
JAMES M. MURRAY, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. RABINEAU, }

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION, FIFTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the members of the Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Assembly District Associations, residing in the Fifteenth Ward, held pursuant to notice, Thursday evening, Oct 9, 1862, the following-named persons were elected to represent the Fifteenth Ward in the Congressional Nominating Convention.

John C. Angel, James Nelson, Chas Meibaum,
Geo. O. Green, Thos. O'Brien.
CHAS MEIBAUM, Chairman.
J. C. ANGEL, Sec'y.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

MEETING IN AID OF THE
"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.
MAJ.-GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY,
AND
PROF. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK,
Will speak at the
"HALL OF THE UNION," (Cooper Institute,)
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., will preside.
☞ Ladies (for whom seats will be reserved) admitted at 3d-av. door, at 7 o'clock.
ALL ARE INVITED.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS,
Headquarters, No. 811 Broadway.
Col. MARK HOYT.

None but men of good moral character received. All liable to draft who desire pleasant associations should volunteer at once.

Only authorized bounty, $10, unless the City authorities apply their appropriation to Nine Months' Volunteers.

By order, DAVID DRAKE, Adjutant.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.
COMPANY B, at No. 310 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good companions and pleasant associations. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD ABBOTT, } Lieutenants.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, }

FOR NINE MONTHS.
IRONSIDES REGIMENT,
Col. MARK HOYT.
$10 EXTRA BOUNTY.
Recruits will be received a few days longer in this first-class company. Call early as we are filling up.
Headquarters Company E, No. 820 Broadway.
Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.—Co. A, Headquarters 481 Third-av. Young men desiring to serve their country in this her hour of need, will find this company such as is desirable. Arrangements have been made to give a special bounty to all who join with us. For all necessary information, apply at the Headquarters 481 Third-av.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, } Lieutenants.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, }

VOSBURGH CHASSEURS, ATTENTION.—Any of the members of the Fifty-third Regiment willing to join a good regiment for nine months, can have an opportunity by calling at the headquarters of Company K, Ironsides Regiment, No. 550 Grand-st., or Lieut. J. F. CROFT, No. 811 Broadway, from 2 o'clock to 8 P. M. The officers of this Company will exert themselves to procure for those who join their back pay. Apply at once. Capt. D. S. MAPES, late Seventh Reg't N. G.
JOHN F. CROFT and J. K. ALFORD, Lieutenants.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, by one who understands her business thoroughly; she will be found both willing and obliging, and can produce the very best of satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging: would go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has three years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; she would take the place of laundress in a small family; she is a very capable servant and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; can do up clothes neatly; has five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106½ 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to see to children; she can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a first-class private family, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call or address No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at corner of 29th-st. and 7th-av., over McKencey's store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 503 3d-av., near 36th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 384 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do general housework; best of reference can be had. Call at No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; has the best City and country reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., back basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted as chambermaid and laundress: is competent of her business, and all its branches; has six years' references. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and washer and ironer, or as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call or address to No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a private family; is accustomed to the care of children, and has the best of City recommendations. She can be seen for two days at her present place of employment. No. 2: West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av. for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $6 to $7 a month. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a small private family, by a respectable young girl, who is not many months from Europe, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place; the country objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. Call at No. 152 7th-av., 3d floor, near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 1st-av., corner of 5th-st., third floor, over the liquor store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has 5 years' City reference. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 500 3d-av., near 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress; is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would wait on a lady, or make herself obliging in a permanent situation; good City references as to capability. Apply to her present employer all this week. No. 91 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman as first-class seamstress, and to take charge of two little girls (8 and 12 years old.) Apply, with City references, at No. 52 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR WOULD TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as above, with good reference. Apply at No. 242 16th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a competent seamstress and dressmaker, a situation; can do all kinds of family sewing; would attend young ladies; best of references given. Call at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman fully competent in all the requisites as dressmaker and hair-dresser; French fluting and pleating, &c.; having lived with a first-class family in Brooklyn for the last six years. Apply at No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., New-York, in store.

AS LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation as ladies' maid or nurse; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 193 East 22d-st., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, middle-aged lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's house; no objections to City or country; has the best of City reference; speaks French and English. Call or address for one week, at No. 397 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY NEAT and thoroughly experienced girl wishes a situation as general housework servant in a private family; will be found a respectable, steady and obliging servant; refers to her last place in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—TWO VERY respectable girls wish situations, one as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; the other as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; both having the very best of City reference, and willing and obliging, and would prefer going together; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply for two days at No. 299 4th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; she has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 41 Perry-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as waitress; has no objection to assist at the chamberwork or washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at 202 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by two competent young women, who have lived with the best private families; one as first-class waitress, the other as first-class laundress; most satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good Sewers always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, with her daughter of 15, she would like to have with her; she is smart and intelligent; she can do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; best City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 294 7th-av., corner of 29th-st., entrance in 29th-st., over McKema's store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; will assist with the washing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 432 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties in every respect; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the bank.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO REspectable young women, situations—one is a very good cook, and would assist with washing; has the best City reference—the other is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Would prefer a good home to wages. Call or address, No. 160 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; wants to take a girl along with her, 11 years old; and will make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., top floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is fully competent and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing if required; the very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 163 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing. The best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, an experienced cook: also, a laundress and chambermaid—English or German Protestants preferred. Apply for two days, with unexceptionable references as to character and capability, at No. 153 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12, at the basement door.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and also is a good baker; can be seen for two days at No. 123 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objections to the country; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 146 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; she must understand her business thoroughly, and come well recommended from her last place; none others need apply. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as cook, who fully understands her business in all its various branches, including soups, jellys, &c.; best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 120 East 16th-st., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation in a private family to do the cooking, washing and ironing; has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. No. 398 7th-av., 3d floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call for 2 days at No. 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference from her last place.

AS COOK FOR THE COUNTRY.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as competent cook; would do a small share of the washing, if required; Long Island preferred; wages from $9 to $12; good City and country references. Call for two days at No. 12 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small private family as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as a first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 184 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business; best of reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook—and would assist with the washing and ironing—in a private family; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 497 9th-av., in the rear, near 40th-st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN COOK WISHES A SITuation; understands cooking in French and German style, and can be highly recommended; will not assist in washing. Call at No. 167 Hester-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two girls, to live together in a private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, and has no objections to assist with the washing; have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived for the last four years. Apply for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Scotch Protestant young girl wants a situation in a first-class private family; is fond of children; is kind and obliging; would wait on an invalid lady; is a neat sewer and can do embroidery; can do all kinds of family sewing; is competent and trustworthy, and will feel interested in a permanent situation. Has good recommendations. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND FAMILY SEWER.—A highly respectable and well-recommended English person desires a situation in the above capacity; can bring up children from their birth; is competent and reliable, and has the best of testimonials; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant woman wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Apply at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young English Protestant person wants a situation in a private family as nurse or chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as nurse, or would undertake chamberwork and waiting in a nice respectable family. Call, for two days at No. 197 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; best City reference can be given. Call, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at Mrs. EVENS' fancy-store, No. 420 4th-av., one door below 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; can take a baby from its birth; would take care of grown children; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 105 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at, and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO ATTEND upon an invalid lady living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AS NURSE.—COLORED SERVANT.—A SITUAtion wanted by a first-class nurse, of 20 years' experience. Inquire of TITUS, No. 257 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting and finery; understands mangling and crimping; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, Univerity-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman, as laundress, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City, and is an excellent laundress; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fluting with the machine; the best City reference given. Call at No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of French fluting; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 3d-av., one door from 19th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who can give the best City references, wants a situation in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 149 East 9th-st., beeween Broadway and 4th-av.

AS FINE WASHER AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl to do fine washing and chamberwork; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 32d-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has had several years' experience in the grocery and dry goods business, wants a situation in the above or any other mercantile employment; applicant writes a good hand; is a good accountant, and will pay the strictest attention to business. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of references given as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address T. J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's coach-factory, No. 28 East 29th-st., or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will receive attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable single young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; is a careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses well; understands gardening in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended from his last employer for capability and industry. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable steady Protestant young man of good character, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses; a careful driver; a good vegetable gardener and willing to be generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, or address to JAMES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; one who can bring the highest recommendation from his last employer, with whom he has lived three years: he is a careful driver, excellent groom, and thoroughly understands the management of horses. Apply at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleeker-st., near Broadway, either by note addressed M. B., or personally.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; has had long experience in the old country and in the United States; can produce two years and a half City reference from his last employer. Address D. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who has lived four years in last place, and of whom his late employer's reference says, "he now leaves me very much to my regret." Can be seen at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.; or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to,

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN WANTS A situation as first-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a very careful driver and excellent groom; has the best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at Mr. DISNEY'S, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man of sober, steady habits; has lived in the best families in England, and can produce the very best City reference; knows his business and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at GRAHAM'S Saddlery store, No. 66 University place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, an active and industrious man, a good driver and groom, and experienced in the care of garden and greenhouse plants. Apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., Oct. 10.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, and would also take charge of a small garden; has the best of references. Address F. O., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man as coachman; has three years' City reference from his last place; understands his business perfectly. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young colored man; thoroughly understands his duty. Call at O. H. Jones', No. 72 Wall-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener, who understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver, and a good gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Address T. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant single man as coachman and groom; long experience in the old country and United States. Has the best of City reference. Address F. Y., Box No. 212 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant single man in a private family; he is a good groom and a careful driver; he is a sober, steady man; he will be found willing and obliging; the best of City and country reference given. Address a note to G. W. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, and it will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who has lived in his last place between three and four years; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 3 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has three years' city reference from his last place. Address D. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, can call or address M. C., No. 166 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands his business well; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Address T. F. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and is an excellent hand over horses; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A steady man wants a situation as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place; the best of City reference. Address a note to T. M. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, until engaged.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, faithful and industrious young man, wants a situation to do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, etc.; is a valuable servant; has five years' reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man who is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer; is a fair penman, used to accounts, collecting, &c.; good references. Address J. J. M., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS walter in a private family, by a respectable man, of long experience, with the best of references. Address J. D., No. 119 East 19th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A YOUNG MAN, MARried, wants a situation to take care of a pair of horses, and would drive if required; the wife would do sewing or housework; no objections to the country; would drive a wagon, cart or truck; the best of reference given. Address M. DOWD, 92 West 42d-st., or can be seen there.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—THE OWNER OF THE PAIR OF SPECtacles picked up in Meakin's, No. 679 Broadway, can have them by paying the expense of advertising them.

HELP WANTED.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A man and his wife; (single man won't do;) the man to have the care of five horses, carriages, harness and general details of the stable. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the management of horses. Good reference required from his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; one who can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av. Protestant preferred.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, ladies' maids, men waiters, French nurses, first-class cooks, and good help of every calling. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,

is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,

Between Madison and 4th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per annum. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. HISTEVENS.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT WILTON, Conn. This school is easy of access to New-York. Location healthy. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. A family boarding-school for twelve pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn.; has been established eleven years. Winter term begins Nov. 5. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schenck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—There will be an exhibition of the pupils at the Institution, on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Life Members of the Institution are particularly invited to attend. The Hudson River Railroad train, from Chambers-st., at 1 P. M., will be the proper train to take. The House of Bishops and Delegates to the Convention have accepted an invitation to be present.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 514 Broadway.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENtleman (British) would give lessons in the usual branches of education to young persons, at the houses of their parents or at his own residence. French, Greek and Latin would be taught, if desired. References to residents of New-York can be given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," 1855.—Wanted, visiting governess for English, French and music; resident governess for French and music; gentleman for modern languages and music; French lady for school in Albany, N. Y.; lady for music, in Rensselaer County, N. Y.; lady for French and piano in Ohio; lady for French, drawing and painting; lady for painting, French and Calisthenics; governess for Latin, French and music; governess for mathematics, French and music; male assistant in New-England High School; lady for partial engagement in City school, in exchange for house; Episcopalian lady for music; gentleman for country school at moderate salary; Episcopalian gentleman for classics; lady for vocal music, two or three hours per week, in Brooklyn school; German governess for City; French lady for New-Jersey, one for Pennsylvania; married gentleman for mathematics and natural sciences; experienced teacher of classics; Episcopalian lady for select school, as principal, Maine; French lady for Cuba; Episcopalian governess for Delaware; lady for piano and singing in New-Jersey; French lady as governess, in City family; matron for City boarding school. Personal applications are desired.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—561 BROADWAY—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars, (*gratuitously*.) Teachers of French, music, etc., wanted. References—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Prof. Caulkins.
SMITH, WILLSON & COMPANY.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—All wanting teachers, or engagements to teach, are invited to send their cards—PRINCIPALS their circulars and catalogues—Parents their number of pupils for SCHOOLS. *Teachers wanted* for French, German, Classics, Music, English, Painting, Mathematics, and Mil. Tactics. RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, GRADUATE OF A State Normal School, where special attention is given to the educational art, who has had successful experience in teaching the English branches, Latin and drawing, wishes to engage in a private school or family. Testimonials given as to ability and worth. Address F. A. B., Box No. 2,744 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, drawing and music, wishes a situation as teacher in a private family, in this City, during the Winter. Prefers pupils under 15. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address C. B. V., Box 178 *Times* Office.

A LADY—WHO CAN REFER TO SOME OF THE best families in New-York—wishes for a few pupils to instruct in all branches of a solid English education, music, French and drawing. Address D. L. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A VISITing governess for four hours; must be able, beside the higher English branches, to teach both French and music. Address, with reference, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, whose time is partly unoccupied, would like an additional tuition in New-York or Brooklyn; she teaches the usual branches of a finished education, and can refer to families in the City in which she has taught for several years. Address A. M. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, competent to teach English, French, and rudiments of music, wishes an engagement as resident governess in a school or family in the City or country. City references given. Call at or address No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS, in a private family residing near New-York, who is qualified to teach English and music, and willing to assume the principal charge of young children. Address, with references. Box 1,248 Lower Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS capable of teaching German, desires a situation as governess; no objection to travel to Havana or anywhere else, or would accept a place in a store; the best references given. Address No. 113 Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as day governess, by a young American lady, capable of teaching music and the usual branches of an English education. Address Box No. 4,001 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in a City school or family, where tuition in English and music would be received as an equivalent for board. Good references given. Address R. S. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF ENGlish, French, and Music, desires an engagement with one or two private families or schools; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, H. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR IN THE Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and English branches, has a few unoccupied hours. Best City references. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfant de deux ans aux plus jeune sachant bien coudre et bien coiffée; de bonne référance pour deux jours. S'adresser aux 101 Spring-st., third floor.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, desire se placer dans une famille, pour soignes les enfants et pour coudre; elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 9 Watts-st.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

$5.000.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER, with an excellent business connection, desires a partner with from $5,000 to $10,000. Any party of good business ability having such a sum to invest, and desiring to form a permanent and legitimate business connection, may address the subscriber. All communications confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A JEWELRY STORE NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold, with or without stock. The watch-work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MARket, handsomely fitted up; is one of the best locations up town, and is now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to JAMES DONNELLY, No. [illegible], or M. J. STURGIS, Nos. 277 and 278 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS FOR $[illegible] [illegible] 10,000; ill health cause for selling. It now yields regularly $[illegible] to [illegible] per month; is pleasant, genteel, light, &c. Full particulars by inquiring or address at Office of the Institute, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., corner of 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City, from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M.

All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved, or or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place.

The Committee also respectfully request the attendance of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH, } Special Committee.
JOHN H. BRADY,

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. All parties interested in any matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ABRAHAM LENT, } Committee on Markets.
JOHN HEALY,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH.
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, (each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

GEO. DAY,
au 8-law10wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
jy4-law6m
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of longstanding, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, AND NEURALGIA cured free of charge in three minutes, at No. 170 Chatham-st., N. Y., by R. L. WOLCOTT. One dollar paid if I fail. Samples sent by mail for 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Cut this out. Call and prove it; no charge.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 800 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

JOHN B. ROBINSON HAVING BOUGHT my interest in firm of PRATT, ROBINSON & CO., my connection with said firm ceases from this date.

Oct. 2, 1862. E. W. KEELER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stillwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Joel Parker and T. R. Smith.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1862.

RESOURCES:

1. Loans and Discounts	$1,556,312 31	
2. United States 6s, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and United States Certificates and 5 Per Cents.	1,876,869 95	$3,433,182 26
3. Due from Banks		53,291 73
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$185,800	
5. Due from Brokers		—
6. Real Estate		100,853 17
7. Specie		165,796 26
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes Received on Deposit the day previous		308,042 01
9. Stocks of New-York State		363,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		—
11. United States Demand Notes		221,900 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		—
13. Loss and Expense Acount		17,260 15
Total		$4,665,425 58

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$531,300	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	—	
Less Notes on hand	16,310—	514,990 00
3. Profits		182,580 92
4. Due to Banks		729,652 97
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		—
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
7. Due Depositors, on Demand		1,737,573 69
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		628 00
Total		$4,665,425 58

State of New-York—County of New-York, ss.: A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the Ninth day of October, 1862.

W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 27th September, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$3,891,213 89
Loans to Directors	$98,500	
Real Estate		400,000 00
United States and New-York State Stocks and Interest		1,236,891 95
United States 7 3-10 Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness		1,254,300 00
Expense Account, including Taxes		54,177 51
Overdrafts		1,503 21
Specie		2,226,978 18
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,847,088 85
Due from Banks		50,387 38
Total		$10,962,540 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		243,364 04
Registered Bank Notes	$447,535	
Registered on hand	42,823—	404,712 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank New-York		75,682 00
Due Depositors on Demand		5,815,843 25
Due to Banks		1,392,939 68
Total		$10,962,540 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier, of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 27th day of September, 1862, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 8th of October, 1862, before me,

EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Notary Public,
No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 15, 395, 579, 660, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,388, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL, }
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,000.

J. M. FORBES, }
N. THAYER, }
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON UNINCUMBERED IMPROVED real estate in New-York City. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY........Sep 13. | MONDAY..........Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,

SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N	Saturday	Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, } Or KANGAROO }	Saturday	Oct. 25.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IWON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct 8, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception.) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..................Wm. Wheatley.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken and the complaints made by parties, consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST;
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS
RICHARD III.

In Shakespeare's magnificent Historical Tragedy of the same name.

Mr. J. McCullough..........as..........Richmond

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1862,
RICHARD III,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND DECORATIONS.

EDWIN FORREST..........as..........GLOSTER
AFTERWARDS RICHARD THE THIRD.

Richmond	Mr. J. McCullough
Duke of Buckingham	Mr. H. R. Shewell
Queen	Mme. Ponisi
Lady Anne	Mrs. Gladstane
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1862.

Owing to the remarkable satisfaction of the audience, and the high encomiums of the Press upon

Mr. HACKETT'S

personation of the wily, selfish and thoroughbred politician, Sir Pertinax MacSycophant, the good old-fashioned comedy called

THE MAN OF THE WORLD

will be again produced, and positively for the only time, when Mr. Hackett will also perform his ever-popular part of

MONSIEUR MALLET; OR, A POST-OFFICE MISTAKE.

Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director..................Carl Anschutz

FRIDAY, Oct. 10,
For the first time in America,
Mozart's celebrated Opera, in three acts,
THE SERAGLIO.

Constanze	Mme. Johannsen
Blondchen	Mme. Rotter
Belmont	Herr Lotti
Pedrillo	Herr Quint
Osmin	Herr Weinlich

Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.: Parterre and second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12,
Grand Sacred Concert.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the

MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,

it will be repeated

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by

THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—New-York passenger-rooms, James' Slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. Time Table, May 5, 1862: Leave New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7, P. M., stopping each way at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIGHT-ACTIONED, STYLISH horse—bay, sorrel or black—not over 15 hands high, from 6 to 7 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and good under saddle or in harness. Address X. Y., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY.

Last night for the present of Holcroft's great play, the

ROAD TO RUIN.

With the standard cast of the establishment.

Harry Dornton	Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Dornton	Mr. John Gilbert
Goldfinch	Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Sulky	Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Silky	Mr. John Sefton
Mr. Milford	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Smith	Mr. Browne
Jacob	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Moore
Sophia	Miss Mary Gannon
Widow Warren	Mrs. Vernon
Jenny	Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—last night for the present—WILD OATS. MONDAY, 13th inst.,—second and last time for the present—the attractive comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE. TUESDAY—second and last time for the present—the charming comedy of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. WEDNESDAY—second and last time for the present—Morton's eccentric comedy, A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE. THURSDAY—second time and last time—Sheridan's standard comedy, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Mr. WALLACK

Is happy to state that

A NEW COMEDY,

Never performed in America, is in active study and preparation, to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.

Among other novelties and revivals to be produced, will be the highly esteemed and popular comedies,

CENTRAL PARK,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
HENRIETTE,
And AMERICANS IN PARIS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that the performances of this evening,

FRIDAY, Oct. 10,

Will be for the

BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
BEING HIS
FIRST BENEFIT

in two years. On this occasion he will appear in his magnificent and unrivaled personation of

IAGO,
IAGO,

in Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO,

assisted by

Mr. F. W. CONWAY..........as..........OTHELLO
Mrs. F. W. CONWAY..........as..........EMILIA

MONDAY, 13th,

will appear as

MR. BOOTH
RICHELIEU.

"PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY" OF BROOKLYN.

SIXTH SEASON, 1862 AND 1863.

FIRST CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.

The orchestral pieces in rehearsal are:

Symphony in B flat (1st tune)	R. Schumann
Overture to "Medea"	Cherubini.
Overture to "Oberon,"	Weber.

Eminent vocal and instrumental artists will be engaged for the first concert. The terms of subscription are FIVE DOLLARS for the season of FIVE CONCERTS and FIFTEEN REHEARSALS. Professional tickets—THREE DOLLARS, to be procured of the TREASURER only.

Subscriptions will be received by
THE TREASURER, corner Joralemon and Clinton-sts.
H. H. DICKINSON, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts.
W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.
W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.
F. M. BASSETT, corner Court and Atlantic-sts.
PYLE & BROTHER, Fulton, corner Pierrepont; Columbia, corner Carroll.
THEO. GUTBERLET, successor to CARL PROX, No. 213 Fulton-st.

By order,
A. V. B. VAN DYCK, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862, 1863.

The Board of Directors respectfully informs the members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals of the season will take place at Irving Hall.

FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M.

For subscription, apply in the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, or L. SPIER, Secretary, at the time of rehearsal.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AVENUE.—McKIBBIN & DAY offer dwellings and stores for sale in Amity, Broadway, Green, Leonard, Thompson, West Houston, Waverley-place, 4th, 11th, East 14th, 27th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 39th, 41st, 51st, 53d, West 24th, 26th, 28th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 96th sts.; 2d, 3d, Lexington, 4th, Park, Madison, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th avs., at Brooklyn on Bedford-av., West Warren-st., at prices ranging from $1,350 to $45,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story, high-stoop brown stone houses, Nos. 8 and 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., finished, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LOPER & DAVIS, 38th-st., East River.

THE BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE house, No. 195 West 50th-st., has been sold to THOS. R. AGNEW, Esq., grocer, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts., as a private residence.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $3,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $8,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres, permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Orange wanted for the Winter, by a gentleman and his wife, without children. It must be near the dépôt and thoroughly comfortable. Best of City references given. Address J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A well located residence, with a few acres of land, good house and outbuildings. Address, with description and price, J. L. G., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn; there are boarders now in the house who furnish their own rooms; rent very reasonable. Also, to one or two single gentlemen, furnished front rooms, without board, with a small quiet family, no children, and in a good neighborhood. All the above convenient to city rail cars. Apply at United States Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

HOUSES, PARTS OF HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Houses No. 209 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 16th-st., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.; part of house Nos. 195 and 201 East 19th-st.; stores No. 260 East Houston-st., No. 147 Ludlow-st., and No. 243 Bleecker-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in University-place, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house; 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, with mirrors, paintings, bronzes, &c. Will be let low to a responsible party. Apply to H LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A CORNER house, brick or brown stone, with modern improvements, about 25 feet front, in a good location. Prefer to lease, with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER—A SMALL FURNISHED house, with modern improvements, convenient to Wall-st. line of stages, and situated below 16th-st., New-York; or within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms—which must be moderate—locality, &c., D. B. D., Box No. 605 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A LARGE AND HANDSOME furnished house, on 5th-av. or adjacent, for the rent of which good security will be given, to be kept as a first-class boarding-house. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A WAR MEETING

Of the Teachers of New-York City will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., for the purpose of consulting as to measures proper to be taken by them in the present crisis of our National affairs. By order of the Committee. THOS HUNTER, Chairman.

W. M. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY will be held next FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Bishops BURGESS, HAWKS, TALBOT and WHIPPLE. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE OF
BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,
VICTORINE;
OR, 'I'LL SLEEP ON IT.'

It will be produced

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

This magnificent drama has been witnessed by crowded and delighted audiences the last four days, and pronounced THE RICHEST AND MOST INTERESTING play yet offered to the Museum patrons.

Its scenery is new and beautiful!
Its music rich and fascinating!
Its costumes unique and appropriate!

While its acting is unsurpassed, if not unequaled.

It will be played every afternoon and evening this week, and positively no longer, as

DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
UNDER THE SNOW,

Will be brought out MONDAY next, the 13th.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH Continue to be the admiration of everybody. Their unique forms and brilliant colors, which include every hue of the rainbow, are alike wonderful and interesting. They are to be seen at all hours, as are also the ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.

Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

"LES MISERABLES,"

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
THIRD AND LAST
READING OF THE SERIES
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

PART III..........MARIUS

With a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.

Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock

HOPE CHAPEL.

TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA!!
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock.

Special Exhibitions given to Schools, Societies, &c., at liberal rates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL my interest in and connection with the business conducted in and upon the premises known as "Cremorne Gardens," late "Palace Garden," in the City of New-York, ceased on the first day of May, 1862, and that I am not responsible for any obligations incurred by any one on account thereof. C. V. DE FOREST.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES

Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,

NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.

NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200

SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES, AND MUSIC made easy and interesting on piano, guitar, singing, accordeon and violin. Terms at the Academy, $6 for 12 lessons. Fifteen pianos to let, at from $2 to $6 a month, or for sale very cheap; and pianos tuned by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400 COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PARLOR ORGAN OF FOUR STOPS AND two octaves of pedals, of very sweet tone, and in good order, for sale cheap. Address LEVI U. STUART, No. 93 East Houston-st., corner of Bowery.

AN ORGAN.—WANTED, A SMALL ORGAN, suitable for a church holding 500 persons. Address Box No. 645 Post-office, stating size and price.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO WANTED—IN exchange for a new one, on favorable terms. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 1.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.

Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROSEWOOD parlor furniture for sale, $160 and $275 each, (7 and 9 pieces in each suite,) covered in silk brocatel, but little used and in perfect order. Made by the best Broadway manufacturers. May be seen at No. 82 Lexington av.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, Manufacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

FURNITURE STORED—IN FINE DRY LOFTS, at No. 593 Broadway, by the month or year Inquire at the piano warerooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON HUMAN MECHANISM, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE—The undersigned will commence a course of twelve lectures to ladies on the above-named subjects, amply illustrated by apparatus, models, specimens and life-size drawings, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on SATURDAY, Oct 11, at 11 A. M., to be continued each succeeding Saturday at the same hour. The most important principles of personal Hygiene, and rules for healthful growth and education, will be set forth and demonstrated in a manner appreciable by all. The attention of parents, teachers, and all having the care of youth, and of the youth themselves, is particularly invited to these lectures, as furnishing valuable instruction in physical education and the preservation of health, as well as matters of philosophic interest. Tickets for the course, $1 50; for a single lecture, 25 cents. To be obtained at the Home, daily, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. The first lecture will be free. Teachers bringing ten pupils will be presented with a ticket.

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.

NOTICE.—F. H. BERICK WILL LECTURE AT Botanic Hall, No. 86 East Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ P. M. Subject: Fulfillment of Prophecy, or the End of the Present Dispensation.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PEW, IN MADISON-SQUARE Church (Dr. ADAMS'.) Apply, by letter, to J. H. F., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Negro Colonization Scheme at an End for the Present.

CONFIDENCE AT THE CAPITAL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

So far as any Central American country is concerned, the negro colonization enterprize may be considered at an end for the present. Not only has the Costa Rican Minister protested against it for the several countries he represents here, but other Ministers of neighboring States have done the same thing. The ground of protest is not so much on account of the title to any particular tract of land, as from a strong objection to the colonization in their neighborhood by the United States of a class of persons which our Government, by that act, confesses to be undesirable inhabitants. If the Government of the United States is correct in wishing to get rid of the negroes, we cannot deny that the Central American Governments are right in not wishing to receive them. There seems to be no option for the black man but to possess and occupy the land of which he has forcibly been made an inhabitant. Senator POMEROY is in Kansas, but will probably return this week.

THE RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Rumors of Cabinet and military changes are from time to time revived, but gentlemen in official positions seem altogether ignorant of such arrangements

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON CHEERFUL.

A more cheerful and hopeful feeling as to the entire discomfiture of the rebels exists here now, among all loyal classes, than at any former period during the present year.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

The public pulse beats high with hope and confidence. It is felt that the management of military affairs is concentrated in one strong hand, and that harmony is being given to the campaign in all parts of the country. Of the General-in-Chief nothing is seen, it being about as difficult to look on his features as upon those of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," unless you chance to pass him in the street, between his house and the Headquarters of the Army. All applicants to see him are requested to reduce their statements to writing, and send them in through the regular channels; and it is said that those who persist in demanding a personal interview are apt to get answers which are brief enough to be the "soul o wit," unless their business shall prove of an importance to justify their intrusion on the time of a much-occupied officer.

AGGREGATE OF NEW LEVIES.

The total of new levies reported to Gen. CASEY previous to Oct. 1, was about 90,000. This does not embrace all the new troops in the field, many having taken the field without having passed through Gen. CASEY's hands.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE PROCLAMATION.

As some speculations are afloat in the papers in regard to Gen. HALLECK's opinions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, it may not be amiss to state that those opinions ought to be well known, having frequently been stated. He holds that it is the duty of the army to obey all military orders without question or inquiry—the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government being the only proper judges of the acts of the Executive. This has always been Gen. HALLECK's avowed view of the relations between the army and its Commander-in-Chief, the President. This view was held by him when it was much less popular in army circles that it now seems likely to become.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Among the facts developed by the inquiries already made by the Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is Chairman, is the strange one that not a single rebel was wounded, or in any manner injured, during the so-called defence of Harper's Ferry. Our artillery, under Col. FORD, appears to have been handled with especial desire that there should be "nobody hurt."

ALL QUIET.

The following is just received from our Frederick correspondent: "Nothing of interest along lines of the army to-day. Affairs at Frederick quiet."

STRAGGLING OFFICERS AND MEN.

Measures of the most stringent character are about being taken to check the crime of "straggling," as it is mildly called—"desertion," as it is in fact. The strict penalties for desertion will hereafter be rigorously enforced against both officers and men—the former being, of the two, more frequently culpable, and their guilt being greater on account of the force of their example. Our city is now full of these military scamps, who, by putting on citizen's clothes, have been able, thus far, to laugh at the Provost-Marshal. Before they know it, they will be made to laugh the wrong way. This evil amongst officers is most grievous in the reduced regiments which have been in the service more than a year. Many of these do not to-day muster over four hundred men, and in these weakened regiments many of the companies are practically consolidated, and, by private arrangements amongst the officers, nearly one-third of the gentlemen with shoulder-straps are constantly and irregularly absent. It is charged that regimental Adjutants connive at this, as they must, or the thing could not go on, and that their field returns rarely show an accurate exhibit of the officers present for duty. The most rigorous measures known to military law will be at once instituted to check these demoralizing practices.

ABUSES AT FORT DELAWARE.

A letter written by a soldier in Fort Delaware has been received by the Pennsylvania Relief Association at Washington, in which he states the condition of things there to be fearful. The Union soldiers are dirty and ragged, and entirely destitute of proper care; while rebel soldiers have every luxury furnished them by secession sympathizers of Baltimore. This letter was referred to a prominent gentleman of Philadelphia, who has instituted an inquiry, and reports that the statements are true. Our men are really wanting the necessities of life; while those who are fighting against the country are well provided. All this occurs under the same management. Col. CROSSMAN, the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, has a large supply of clothing on hand; but he cannot, without orders from Washington, issue any to cover the nakedness of Union paroled prisoners.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Dispatch*, arrived here yesterday, brought a number of prisoners and several refugees from the Lower Potomac, who were captured by vessels of the flotilla near Blackiston's Island. One of the former is a mail-carrier, who was formerly in the rebel army, and at the time of his capture had seven letters from Richmond upon his person, addressed to parties in Baltimore. The *Dispatch* also brought up a lot of contraband goods captured *in transitu* to Virginia, consisting of drygoods, including a quantity of mourning fabrics.

MORE REBEL MAIL CARRIERS CAUGHT.

Three rebel mail carriers, named DANIEL STUART, WARREN HANSON, and JOHN FERGUSON, were captured on Tuesday on the Lower Potomac, by one of our gunboats, while attempting to cross into Virginia in a boat, with a large rebel mail. STUART was one of the crew of the *Merrimac*, and FERGUSON had a discharge from the rebel army, dated Gordonsville, Aug. 17, 1862, and signed by BRADLEY J. JOHNSON, Colonel Maryland Line. This party is believed to be the most dangerous and efficient of all those engaged in the business. They all go to the Old Capitol.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Nine refugees—several having families with them—arrived here to-day, having been picked up along the Potomac by our gunboats. Their statements confirm others already given in the TIMES, in regard to the state of affairs in Eastern Virginia. Conscripts are pouring into Richmond in vast numbers, and are immediately pushed North toward the rebel army. Great quantities of salt are coming in from Kanawha, and is sold by Government in limited quantities, but at reduced price.

COMPLAINTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Great complaints of hospital mismanagement continue to be made—both here and at Alexandria. It is charged that patients are often starved, and allowed to remain destitute of necessary medical attention. It is even asserted that, in some cases, wounded men have remained a week and even longer without surgical care. What seems most incredible is, that patients making complaints are subjected to arrest in order to deter others from exposing these abuses. The matter should receive instant attention from the Government.

RUMORED REBEL BATTERIES AT MATHIAS POINT.

It is the opinion of several river Captains, who have recently come up the Potomac, that the rebels are erecting batteries at Mathias Point. Drums and fifes were heard, and there were many indications of the presence there of rebel forces. A new blockade of the Potomac would go far toward restoring the delightful *status* of last year.

AN ARREST.

A young man named WARD, a son of WM. WARD, a notorious Secessionist here, has been arrested by the Provost Guard for disloyal practices, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. He refused to take the oath of allegiance. For a long time he has been passing between Richmond and Washington, at his own pleasure, and is believed to be a dangerous rebel emissary.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major ROWLAND, who has had large and successful experience in organizing sharpshooters, has been commissioned by the War Department to raise a corps in each of the States, to be mustered by companies and attached to the several divisions of the army. He is to coöperate with the State authorities in this work, and left Washington to-day to commence it. He has suggested to Secretary STANTON the desirability of having a percentage of the drafted militia from each State selected and drilled for the same duty, without being organized into distinct regiments. He believes this plan will secure more efficient service than the present system of massing them in regiments and brigades.

COL. HAMILTON.

A letter has been addressed to Hon. A. J. HAMILTON by prominent gentlemen residing in Washington, inviting him to deliver an address in Lafayette-square at some time to be selected by himself.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION.

Dr. JOHN C. DALTON has been appointed Medical Director of Transportation, and ordered to report to Dr. MCDOUGAL.

FURLOUGHS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

It is estimated that the new order providing for furloughs for sick and wounded officers and soldiers will vacate about two thousand beds in the hospitals in this city. A large number more of the wounded will be sent north next week. There are now a great many vacant beds in the hospitals here.

CHAPLAINS.

According to an order just issued from the War Department, it is made the duty of every officer commanding a district or post, containing a hospital or a brigade of troops, to inquire into the fitness, efficiency and qualifications of the chaplains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the requirements of law, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of chaplains during the time they have been thus engaged.

NOMINATIONS IN KANSAS.

A Union State Convention, composed of Democrats and anti-Lane Republicans, has been held in Lawrence, Kansas, at which Mr. WAGSTAFF, of Miam county, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT for Representative.

THE DELAWARE ELECTIONS.

The preliminary elections in Delaware have resulted in choice of Anti-Administration Inspectors of Elections. The majority in the State is about seven hundred.

FREE NEGROES RELEASED.

Among those just released from Richmond prisons are several free colored men who have arrived at their homes in this city. They were last month captured on the plains of Manassas.

PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON has been promoted to Major-General, for meritorious and distinguished services in the West.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN G. WALKER has been ordered to proceed to Cairo by the 20th inst., and report to Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER for such duty as he may assign him in the squadron under his command.

Acting Master S. N. FREEMAN has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore, and report to Commodore DORNIN, for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *C. P. Williams*.

Acting Master B. C. DEANE has been ordered to report to the same officer for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *Dan Smith*.

Acting Master W. G. WRIGHT has been ordered to report to Commodore HARWOOD, at Washington, for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *Arletta*.

THOMAS MCELWELL has been appointed Acting Ensign, and ordered to proceed to Cairo, and report to Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER for such duty as he may assign him.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.

The following appointments have been made under the Excise law, in place of the original appointees, declined:

WM. F. COWLES, Collector of the Fourth District of Iowa.

HORACE EVERETT, of Council Bluffs, Collector of the Fifth District of Iowa.

ROBERT D. HOLMAN, of Centralia, Collector of the Eleventh District of Illinois.

DEXTER MUSSEY, of Rome, Collector of the Fifth District of Michigan.

JAMES G. HUTCHINSON, of Vincennes, Assessor of the First District of Indiana.

DANIEL MCFARLAND, of Portsmouth, Collector of the Eleventh District of Ohio.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The steamboat *South America* arrived from Aiken's Landing last evening, with about 300 prisoners, sick and wounded, which are to be transferred to the *St. Marks*, and sent to New-York.

About 500 exchanged Union prisoners, from Richmond, arrived here last evening on the steamboats *Hero* and *Belvidere*. They will be sent to Annapolis.

No later papers have been received from Richmond.

There has been no disturbance at Suffolk or Norfolk of any account.

About eighty females came from Richmond on the steamboat *New-York*, on their way North.

The Crews of Prize Schooners Brought North.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Arrived, United States steamer *Alabama*, from Port Royal. She has the crews of the prize schooners *Defiance* and *Nelly*. The latter were captured Sept. 23, by the *Alabama*.

ARRIVAL OF THE TARGET BATTERY FROM WEST POINT.—This iron target battery, of large size and six inches thick, of both iron and wood, arrived at the foot of Dey-street dock, from West Point, where it had been brought for the purpose of testing the power of the Parrott gun, when discharging an iron-cast bullet or a steel-cast one. The object of this was to show the great saving that might be effected by the Government. It was sent home in charge of Capt. TURNER, in the sloop *Jane Anna Maria*, and is, by orders of Capt. STAFFORD, to be sent to the Mayor of New-York for general exhibition in the City Hall Park this day. After a very fair and impartial trial, during which the battery was completely shattered, the cast-iron ball was reckoned to have done the greatest damage. Mr. STAFORD, of Wall-street has taken a deep interest in the whole affair, and had the battery transferred from New-York to West Point for this special purpose. No doubt a large attendance will be present to look upon the battery, which is certainly a curiosity in its way.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Elections Last Night.

Last night was the time appointed for the election of delegates to the County, Assembly and Congressional Nominating Conventions, which sit next week. The results are as follows:

First Ward.—County delegates—Messrs. Henry Smith, John Hickey, Lewis Nolte, John Conley, Andrew Hanley. Congressional—Messrs. Thos. McCormack, C. F. E. Leuder, William Cotter. Assembly—Messrs. Michael Quigley, Bartholomew Coleman, Jacob Fritz, Thomas Holland, Edward Fitzgerald.

Second Ward.—County—Messrs. M. C. Fordham, Wm. Buckley, John Shipton, Michael McGowan, Thomas Brosnahan. Congressional—Messrs. Lorin Palmer, Walter W. Kimball, James F. Horan. Assembly—Messrs. Joseph Manning, James H. Ward.

Third Ward.—County—Messrs. John M. Costa, O. H. Kopp, Amos Stookey, S. N. Lecomte, Louis Portner. Congressional—Messrs. E. Warner, Jos. D. Costa, W. E. Smith. Assembly—Messrs. Frank Meyer, W. McMonegal, Jno. B. Jeffries. Delegate Third Assembly District—David L. Robins.

Fourth Ward.—County—Messrs. Henry H. Huelat, Henry G. Leask, Mark Lanigan, Raymond Condon, John Dwyer. Congressional—Messrs. James Roach, Stephen E. Whelsen, Garrett Bell. Assembly—Messrs. Chas. Heidelberger, John Roche, Wm. Phair, Morris Friedsam, Richard Cook, John O'Connor, Wm. Southelmer.

Fifth Ward.—County—Messrs. Andrew W. Leggat, Nathan Kingsley, Wm. C. Miller, Frank W. Shepherd, Theo. A. Ward. Congressional—Messrs. Joseph B. Taylor, John A. Williams, Nathan Kingsley, Sr. Assembly—Messrs. Wilson Small, Aug. Schmidt, Wm. Flack, John Elderkin, John Bennett, Josephus L. Wood, William A. Syms, Wm. Conklin, Jr.

Sixth Ward.—County—Messrs. Owen W. Brennan, James Oats, D. B. Dwire, Joseph W. Hawkes, Thomas H. Martin. Congressional—Messrs. Michael J. Ryan, P. C. Van Wyck, George Grundy. Assembly—Messrs. Michael J. Ryan, Owen O'Connel, Richard Middleton, Edward Magill, James Quinlan, Thos. McGrane, James Harvey, Rodger Judge, Jr., John McAlpine.

Seventh Ward.—County—Messrs. Robert Murray, Daniel Pettee, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., Charles H. Hall, Edward M. Skidmore. Congressional—Messrs. Archibald Hall, Delanay W. Knivels, Geo. Megraun, Andrew S. Bender, James McLaren. Assembly—Messrs. John Edwards, Ebenezer W. Morgan, Wm. Happe, Lewis Hopps, Alexander F. Roberts, John Barry, John M. Gallagher, Elihu Campbell, Thos. B. Bills, Wm. Armstrong, James Davis.

Eighth Ward.—County—Messrs. Andrew Stewart, Wm. Mavereau, Abram T. Riker, H. C. Dennett, William Hurlbut. Congressional—Messrs. John J. Shaw, Thomas G. Baker, George H. Farley. Assembly—Messrs. James Winterbottom, David J. Oakley, Dan. Mooney, Mich. McDermott, G. M. Ottignon, Daniel R. Davis, Bertrand Kettell, Edw. Hallock, William Patterson, Ar'h. Bradshaw, John W. Meade, Charles Gowdey.

Ninth Ward.—County—Messrs. Nelson D. Thayer, George Starr, Robert Edwards, Jr., Henry W. Smith, Robert R. Carpenter. Congressional—James W. Booth, George F. Merklee, Asa Butman, James W. Farr, John W. Brister, Alonzo Bliss, Sinclair Tousey. Assembly—Messrs. Ellery, Denison, Geo. W. Bush, Eugene Ward, Caleb C. Crane, Charles Crane, Jesse Travis, Humphrey Ayres, David Marsh, Wilson A. Baylor, A. J. Campbell, Geo. W. Ackerson, John Dargavel.

Tenth Ward.—County—J. W. Olsen, C. E. Kugles, Augustus Weisman, Thomas C. Hornton, Benjamin F. Shaffer. Congressional—Andrew J. Kasnore, H. S. Smith, Wm. Boeckel, Geo. Henly, John R. Lawrence. Assembly—E. H. Lawrence, D. C. Hogan, Henry Bischoff. Assembly—Chas. E. Birdseye, Geo. Gambs, Stephen A. Clark.

Eleventh Ward.—County—Messrs. Lewis H. Watts, Jno. Lewis, W. Simon Hazleton, Daniel Herrick, Wm. E. Duryea. Congressional—Seaman Johnson, James McCarthy, Lewis Jones, John L. Smith, Wm. Burns, Edward M. Perley, Joseph Archbold, John T. Harding, Wm. L. Wemmell, Alfred Ehrbe. Assembly—Wm. P. Thorn, John Gardner, Joseph Smith, B. J. Fitzpatrick, Philip Keeley, Robt. H. Willis, John Atkins, Julian C. Harrison, Maurice Fitzgerald, John Duke, Herman Kuster, James Amerman, Henry Cargill, Lewis Golder, Alex. Williams, Asa Bennett, Richard G. Hunt, Jas. Rearson.

Twelfth Ward.—Congressional.—Messrs. Abram Wakeman, Wm. T. B. Milliken, John P. Cumming, Wm. Dunning, Stephen H. Knapp, H. H. Gregory, John M. Reed. County—Messrs. Jas. Davis, John H. Porter, T. B. Wakeman, Thomas Bell, John S. Poole. Assembly.—Messrs. James H. Welsh, Theodore P. Anderson, Isaac F. Williams, Garret B. Tunison, W. E. Waring, Marcellus E. Randel, Nelson Crawford, William Mullen, F. Bonitz, A. W. M. Hume, D. Page.

Thirteenth Ward.—Congressional—Edward Sopers, Thos. H. Seymour, Thos. H. Kipp. Jacob Akerly, Charles Schieff. County—Samuel Atkinson, Joseph Abbot, Thomas Bannin, Anthony Glastater, Aaron McCall. Assembly—Francis Snyder Theo. Arnold, Webster Spencer, Wm. Sopers, Cornelius Laforge Theo. Firehock, Louis Burtsch.

NOTE.—There was a fight at this election, corner of Broome and Pitts streets. Some dissatisfied persons attempted to carry off or smash the ballot boxes, but the Police took charge of them, and the votes were counted at the Station-house.

Fourteenth Ward.—County—John Fitch, William Grasse. Thomas Mulligan, Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Von Senden. Congressional—Cornelius Sanford, James Hogan, Charles Bathmann. John O'Conner, Christian Stilz. Assembly—Jas. Hogan, Henry Gruger, Michael Hanlon, John B. Sharp, William Pipinger, Richard Clawson, Paul Gantert, David Meboldt. Jas. McKeon, Sidney Smith. With power to fill vacancies.

NOTE.—The other meeting advertised for the Fourteenth Ward was not held.

Fifteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. Wm. M. Vermilye, J. Wilson Green, Cornelius Van Cott, Thomas H. Dilks, A. Clearman. Congressional—Charles A. Dana, Erastus C. Benedict, Harvey T. Cleveland, G. W. Clarke, Marshall B. Blake, Jiren Bull, Wm. N. Blakeman. Assembly—Abraham Lent, Alfred Vreedenburgh, James S. Huyler, Charles J. Livingston, John A May, Edward Jones, John L. Taylor, Jackson Corsa, John M. Knox, Jacob R. Hudson.

Sixteenth Ward. — County — Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, Hooper C. Van Vorst, James W. Ranney, William Orton. Congressional—Messrs. Hugh Gardner, William H. Bull, John Lindsay, Saml. B. H. Vance, Alexander McLeod, David R. Jaques, George Ross. Assembly—Messrs. Milton St. John, Mordecai L. Marsh, Philip Jordan, E. R. Harper, Franklin Marsh, John E. Kelly, Aug. C. Booream, George Mackay, Saml. E. Harrison, Sidney A. Yeomans, Benj. C. Wandell.

Sixteenth Ward.—Congressional—Messrs. Edward Berrian, James B. Demerest, Lorenzo Deagle, Robt. L. Edwards, John W. Murry. Assembly—Messrs. P. J. Deckie, Chas. H. McLees, Chas. Nipp, Geo. P. Brown, John N. Riggens, J. T. Hubbard, Wm. Smith, Jr., John H. Pullis, James Anderson. County—Waldo Hutchins, John McIntyre, Chas. P. Edwards.

Seventeenth Ward.—District—Wm. J. Woods, Stephen H. Erwin, Geo. W. Anderson, Josiah King, Jas. Brown, Arnold A. Renson, Bernard Sheridan, Chas. Dingley, John V. Meyer, David Waters, Patrick J. Hanbury, Henry Stephenson, John J. Kehoe, Isaac Wallack, John Lambecht, Jacob Miller, Daniel Sullivan, Jacob Germond, Christian Schaud. County—Robert B. Boyd, Samuel R. Smith, Fred. Olmstead, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Wm. H. Falconer. Seventh Congressional—Isaac T. Smith, Arnold A. Renson, Isaac McGay, Chas. J. Folsom, Samuel Cantrell, Martin B. Brown, Henry V. Poor, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., John Lalor, Fred. C. Wagner.

Assembly meets Oct. 15, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M. Sixth District, Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street; Tenth District, Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery; Twelfth District, No. 21 Avenue D.

County meets at Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Seventh Congressional Convention meets Oct. 14, at Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock P.M.

Eighteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. John T. Townsend, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., James Kelly, Peter McFadden, William Drummond. Congressional—Messrs. Timothy G. Churchill, James M. Thompson, Henry A. Hurlbut, Wm. Atkinson, Wm. G. Lambert, Edward P. Cowles, Philip Case. Assembly—Messrs. Peter T. O'Brien, Henry Beeny, Seymour A. Bunce, Charles A. Peabody. John L. Churchill, Samuel G. Acton, John A. Foster, Henry Wilson, David Kilmer, Solomon Birdsall, E. Delafield Smith.

Nineteenth Ward.—Congressional—Messrs. Samuel Wallace, Homer Franklin, Edward S. McPherson, Thomas H. Tilton, James P. Walker, Cyrus T. Frost, John W. T. Van Riper. Assembly—Messrs. David B. Scott, John E. Flagler, John Taylor, John D. Kimmel, Edward Collin, Dr. Wm. H. Schenck, Michael Healy, Simon Mattison, B. T. Mullen, J. R. Haines, Wm. Banham, Jr., County—Messrs. John Cooper, Jr., Guy R. Pelton, Andrew L. Lewis, Chas. L. Frost, Wm. H. De Camp.

Twentieth Ward.—County—E. H. Reed, Joseph B. Pollock, John McKechnie, Mortimer G. Porter, Wm. W. Brackett. Congressional—William R. Stewart, Squires L. Newberry, James Britt, Wm. J. Leary, John Waite, Geo. Hettrick, Andrew Reasoner. Assembly—C. H. Tucker, Eugene Soulleyet, David McAdam, Wm. H. Peabody, James Turner. Robert B. Leete, Roderick F. Clow, Wm. W. Burnham, John Rueso, James G. McAdam, John S. Gilmore.

Twenty-first Ward.—County—Messrs. Alexander W. Bradford, William Curtis Noyes, Lewis B. Woodruff, Charles E. Whitehead, Gideon L. Walker. Congressional—Messrs. James Owens, D. Willis James, Thomas B. Asten, William T. Black, Hiram Studley, Hiram Dixon, John Sedgewick. Assembly—Messrs. Spencer Kirby, John McKeon, Richard Mott, Francis C. McIntyre, W. W. Niles, Wm. Haws, Jr., Thomas Vought, Francis Duncan, D. D. Conover, James B. Hunt, Robert Hunt.

Twenty-first Ward, (*Union Ticket.*)—Assembly—Messrs. Richard Kelly, George C. Ellison, Walter B. Roberts, Horace H. Day, Hiram H. Horton, John H. Sherwood, James Dennis, James B. Hunt, Edward Kilpatrick. Congressional—Messrs. A. V. Stout, John T. Hodgeboom, D. Willis James, Wm. Haw, Jr., Isaac J. Oliver. County—Messrs. J. H. Pinkney, D. D. T. Marshall, Joseph Stuart.

Twenty-second Ward.—Treasurer—Solomon L. Hull. County—Messrs. William Allen, Alfred Lancaster, John H. Bolsenacker, Joseph Cudlipp, Jr., Alexander Lamont. Congressional—Messrs. James E. Coulter, Charles Wilmott, William J. O'Bryon, Robert Campbell, Valentine Koon, Samuel Scott, Edward McDonald. Assembly—Messrs. Adna H. Underhill, John Ridley, Jacob Howard, Stephen N. Simonson, David Clarke, Robert Utly, James Berriman, Henry Gilbertson, James Casey, Adam Roediger.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

Speeches of Hon. Horace Greeley and Others.

The large Sabbath School Hall of Lee-avenue Church, Williamsburgh, was filled last evening by a highly respectable portion of the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, a large proportion of the audience being ladies, called together for the purpose of aiding in filling the ranks of the Ironsides Regiment. The meeting was presided over by JAS. D. SPARKMAN, Esq., assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents.

The Hon. BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE, after being introduced to the audience, explained the object of the meeting, and gave a history of the organization of the Ironsides Regiment, stating the superior inducements which it held out to young men who desired to serve their country in this momentous crisis. He was followed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was received with uproarious applause.

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY commenced by saying that he had not been conspicuous for his attendance at war meetings for the past year and a half, for the reason that he had not had the full sympathy of the audiences composing them, heretofore, on account of the ideas which he honestly and conscientiously entertained. Times had now changed somewhat, however, and what he might say to-night would not, he apprehended, fall on such unwilling ears as might have listened to his remarks on the war question one year since. The speaker then passed a eulogy on the Ironsides Regiment, recommending it to the consideration of those who desired to serve their country's cause with arms, on account of the high moral character of the officers and men who have thus far entered its ranks. The improvident course of life which distinguished many regiments now in the field would, he said, be avoided by those who connected themselves with the Ironsides. He wanted to see men enlist not merely because large bounties were offered, but because they felt they were performing a patriotic and Christian duty in sustaining the country in this hour of its extreme peril. Such would be the *animus* of the members of the Ironsides, and such men made true and valiant soldiers. Mr. GREELEY then took up the general subject of war, which was at all times a fearful calamity, and should ever be avoided if such avoidance did not peril the honor of a nation and the rights of mankind. But war was at times a necessity. It was hard to incarcerate men in prison, yet there is no other way of decreasing crime but by punishing it. Bad as prison-houses were, no one would propose to do away with them. Government itself is but a recognition of human infirmity. Laws must be upheld and vindicated, and war is but the extension of this principle. He then proceeded to show the absolute justice of this war against rebellion. If this war is not just on our part, what war can claim to have been just? No attempt was ever made to foist any abolition scheme on the South—the rebel leaders were absolutely without any reasonable excuse for having inaugurated this rebellion, but they wanted a change of government, they had a desire for aristocratic manners and customs, and for "a strong government," as the cant phrase is. He believed, however, that the masses in the South were at heart loyal, and it would yet be so proven. The speaker then went into a history of the doings of Southern politicians for the past thirty years, showing how they had resolved to "precipitate a revolution" at the first convenient opportunity. The South could have had the CRITTENDEN compromise, a National Convention, security for their fancied "rights," anything almost they desired, if they had remained in the Union; but nothing would satisfy them; they determined on disunion and civil war, and they got it. Mr. GREELEY then proceeded to show that secession was totally unconstitutional, and that the seceded States disregarded in their action of severance even the common decencies of life—forfeiting honor and solemn pledges in carrying out their wicked designs, committing thefts of forts, sub-treasuries, custom-houses, &c., by wholesale, and unblushingly forfeiting "irrevocable" compacts, (as in the case of Arkansas,) and upsetting all theories of moral honesty at one blow. He also passed a scathing rebuke on Gen. TWIGGS for his treason in surrendering the property of the National Government into rebel hands, and showed that no peace could be permanent unless the rebellion was annihilated root and branch. He believed the Government was now using the right kind of remedies to effect that object, by refusing any longer to fight slaveholders, and yet uphold Slavery, and he predicted that by the opening of Spring, we should have a country united, prosperous and *free*. He closed by making a stirring appeal to the young men to fill up the ranks of the Ironsides Regiment, and thus hand down to their children's children a heritage priceless as that we now boast of having been transmitted to us by our revolutionary sires.

During the delivery of his address, Mr. GREELEY was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience.

Rev. JOHN MCCLELLAN HOLMES next addressed the assemblage, after which a considerable amount of money was subscribed in aid of the Regiment, and a number of recruits signed the roster of the company being raised in Williamsburgh.

SECOND WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—At a meeting held at No. 73 Beekman-street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, 1862, JOHN SHIPTON was elected President, W. W. KIMBALL, Secretary, and C. R. MARTIN, Treasurer. Resolutions indorsing the Union State ticket were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Messrs. PALMER, BUCKLEY and others, in behalf of the cause. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Central Wadsworth Campaign Club: J. G. Abbey, M. C. Fordham, John Shipton, H. Schoonmaker, Thomas Simpson. After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

FIFTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—Notwithstanding the large meeting held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, quite a large gathering of the friends of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN met at No. 109 Hudson-street, to organize a WADSWORTH Club. Speeches were made by THOMAS J. MILLER, and others. The following officers were elected.

President, Thos. J. Miller; Vice-Presidents, Wm. H. Gilson, Joseph H. Wilson, H. B. Matterson, J. B. Lawrence, Peter Hough, Michael M. Rynard, John Loeman, Wm. H. Kniffin; Treasurer, Joseph B. Taylor; Secretaries, A. Jackson Plumb, H. A. Lounsberry; Committee, Theo. A. Ward, Joseph Clark, J. P. Sheffield.

Patriotic resolutions were passed, eloquent speeches made, and with cheers for the candidates, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE TWENTIETH WARD SEYMOUR CLUB.—A meeting of the Democracy of the Twentieth Ward was held on Wednesday evening at Milliman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-av. In consequence of the announcement which had been made that Hon. FERNANDO WOOD would address the meeting, the hall was very respectably filled. Considerable time having elapsed, however, without that gentleman appearing, a very perceptible thinning out of the assemblage took place. The meeting was presided over by P. G. MALONEY, Esq., President of the Twentieth Ward Club, and addresses denunciatory of the Administration were made by Messrs. Henry Radigan, George Peckham, Charles Davies, Edward S. Lawson, and Hon. R. C. Hutchins. Considerable disturbance was made at one time during Mr. HUTCHINS' speech, and the obnoxious individual, who seemed disposed to controvert some of his assertions, was unceremoniously hustled out. Another individual in the audience created much excitement by his hearty denunciations, ever and anon, of "JEEMS" BUCHANAN, whom he stigmatized as a d—d traitor, and wanted to be his hangman. He was silenced, however, and the speeches were proceeded with till 10½ o'clock, when the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, AWAKE.—The Union Electors of the Seventeenth Ward, met at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, last evening, and organized by electing the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Richard H. Woods; Vice-Presidents, Benjamin Merritt, Frederick C. Wagner; Secretaries, Robert B. Boyd, Charles H. Groves; Treasurer, Wm. A. Morris. Delegates to Central Committee—A. M. Palmer, Wm. T. Ashman, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Wm. A. Smalley, Lewis J. Kirk.

Speeches were made by A. L. Palmer, Thomas L. James, Jno. L. Palmer, Mr. Brownell and others, which elicited great applause.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Sailed, ship *Star of the Union*, for Callao.

CHARLES DOANE, Ex-Sheriff of San Francisco, died suddenly to-day, of apoplexy.

Col. E. J. C. KEWN, member elect of the Legislature from Los Angelos, was arrested by order of Gen. WRIGHT, on a charge of treason. Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the southern counties of California. Having succeeded in controlling the local elections, KEWN has been something of a ringleader among them. He will probably take the oath and endeavor to get his seat in the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISBO, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 9.

The ship *Twilight* cleared for New-York today, carrying 1,000 bales wool, 170,000 hides, 275 bales cotton drill, 1,000 bags copper ore, 15,000 gallons spirits turpentine, and 300 casks of tallow, all valued at a quarter of million of dollars.

Sales, 5,000 bbls. crushed SUGAR, at 14¼c.; 10,000 firkins butter, at 25c.; 100 boxes CANDLES, at 17¼c.@ 18½c. TOBACCO had declined 25 ℔ cent. for the best brands from the highest prices; probably a quarter of a million of pounds will be shipped for New-York by the next clipper. Free sales of WOOL made at 23c. WHEAT, $1@$1 60 ℔ 100 lbs. for export.

TAMMANY COLLECTOR.—Mr. JOHN D. NEWMAN a well-known Court officer, has been made Collector for the Tammany Society. Whatever financial ability this office may demand, Mr. NEWMAN is abundantly able to supply.

Congressional Nominations.

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Delaware, was yesterday unanimously nominated for Congress for the Nineteenth District, by the Republican and Union Convention, and ROBERT PARKER, of Delaware, for the same office and district, by the Democrats.

OWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

GILES W. HOTCHKISS, of Broome, was, to-day, unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican and Union Convention of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, composed of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

JOHN D. BALDWIN, editor of the Worcester *Spy*, was to-day unanimously nominated to represent the Eighth Massachusetts District in the next Congress.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 9.

Capt. E. H. RANCH has been nominated by his friends as the Republican Union candidate for Congress against Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, Democrat, in the District of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike Counties.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

In the Sixth District, D. W. GOOCH has been nominated for reëlection.

In the Seventh District, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL has received the nomination for Congress, by 112 votes, against 36 for WM. CLAFLIN.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL's nomination was subsequently made unanimous. CHARLES R. TRAIN, representing the District, declined a reëlection.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Republican Union County Convention have nominated Hon. E. G. SPAULDING for reëlection as representative to Congress.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 9.

Hon. W. G. STEELE was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic Convention held at this place today.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Vermont Legislature convened in annual session to-day. Both Houses were promptly and harmoniously organized.

In the House, Hon. JNO. G. SMITH, of St. Albans, was elected Speaker, and EDWARD A. STEWART, of Derby, Clerk.

HENRY CLARK, of Poultney, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and Rev. L. H. STONE, of Northfield, Chaplain.

Resisting the Draft in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Copperheads of Hartford, Blackford County, collected on Monday, and forcibly resisted the draft. They destroyed the ballot-box and enrolling papers, and either forced or scared the commissioners and Provost-Marshal to resign.

They claimed to have 200 men armed and said they were determined to resist the draft at all hazards. They denounced the Government and those attempting to sustain it. A battalion of the Sixty-third Indiana has been ordered to Hartford and will enforce the draft and arrest the ringleaders in this disgraceful proceeding.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The hospital transport steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN, arrived at this port last night from Washington, D. C., which port she left on the 7th inst. She brings 456 sick and wounded soldiers, amongst whom is Lieut.-Col. WINSLOW, of the Thirty-fifth New-York.

LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

Commander—J. H. BLETHEN.

Surgeon in Charge—Dr. Nelson Drake.

Assistant Surgeons—Drs. F. Sides, T. M. Curran, T. Franklin Smith, H. B. Benler.

Commissary—A. R. Starkweather.

Hospital Stewards—L. M. Hamilton, S. E. Ball.

Stamps on Legal Instruments.

No. 150 NASSAU-STREET, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR: Will you please inform me whether under schedule B certificates of acknowledgment on deeds and other instruments require a new cent stamp?

2. Whether the form of verification of an affidavit "sworn before me," &c., is a certificate, and requires such stamp?

3. Are assignments of mortgages included in the Tax law under the term mortgages so as to pay on them the same rates as on mortgages?

Your much obedient,
WM. HENRY ARNOUX.

To Gov. BOUTWELL, Commissioner, &c.

ANSWER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 7, 1862.

SIR: The ordinary acknowledgment by the grantor before a Justice of the Peace or a Notary Public is a part of the deed, and does not require a separate stamp; but a certificate that A B was a Justice, &c., would require a stamp.

The form of affidavit "sworn," &c., is not a certificate under the law, and therefore requires no stamp. I think the mere transfer of a mortgage does not require a stamp.

Your ob't servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

To WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Esq.

A COURSE OF LECTURES BY DR. GRISCOM.—We desire to call attention to an advertisement in another column of a course of lectures upon "Human Mechanism, Physiology and Hygiene," by Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, of this City. The high standing of Dr. GRISCOM as a physician and sanitarian, and his familiarity with the subjects treated, will render his course of lectures very valuable to such as choose to attend them, and entirely unlike the quack harangues heretofore palmed off upon the public under the name of "lectures on physiology." The first lecture of the course will be delivered at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be free.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Prof. B. J. RAPHAEL will deliver the third lecture in his Course on "Gunshot Wounds," to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street.

[Advertisement.]

SPLENDID.—This term is only a forerunner of what can be purchased at the great Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, where reigns supreme KNOX, the great and patriotic hatter, who is ever ready to supply the public in general, and everyone who is particular, with his Fall style of hats, which so far surpasses anything else of the kind in the City, that his store is continually crowded with customers to purchase what they know to be a good, well-fitting and fashionable article.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes. with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Clark and child, Mrs. W. M. Abernath and two children, Messrs. L. S. Green, Albert Gill, Rev. John Gierdow, J. W. Smith, H. F. Warner, lady and child; A. Malus, A. Maurice, Capt. Baefelen, Edward M. Murphy, Jno. Campbell, Andrae De Masca, Thos. Watson, John Nelson, Mr. Bentz, Mrs. Henken, Cath. Schuchwen, Danl. B. Finlay, Chas. Huss. Total, 25.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 9—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Lieut. and Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Sonneborn, Mrs. McTavish, three children and nurse, Mrs. Gregg and child, Hon. J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Slagg, Mrs. L. Quartier, Mrs. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harmon, Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Miss Isabella Tomes, Mrs. Rally, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe and three daughters, Mrs. F. S. Hadden, Miss A. Pons and maid servant, Miss Rally, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Livingstone and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, two children and nurse, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Joy and child, Rev. R. Watts, Mr. L. Van Rensselaer, Miss Reid, Miss E. Reid, Mr. G. J. Foster, Mr. W. A. Hadden, lady, two children and nurse, Mr. P. H. Wallace, Mr. C. S. Watson, Mr. T. E. Wilson, Mr. J. Cordukes, Jr., Capt. Massey, Mr. C. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ellis Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morris, two children and nurse, T. Harris, G. Guth, Mrs. Crowther, Miss Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthran, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchon and child, Mr. Sarg, Mr. F. Wiggin, Mrs. W. H. Power, two children and servant, H. Abrahams, A. L. Holley, H. Lochnis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Hutchinson, H. Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brand, Miss Brand, Miss Boardman, Mr. Cavaroc and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Griscom, Mrs. John Whitnell and 2 children, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Workman, Mrs. Vail, Miss Vail, F. A. Hirsch, B. Roelker, W. R. Hodge, W. Parker, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. W. J. Lincoln, A. Stolterfoht, Rev. J. Underhill, W. Butterfield, Dr. Rogers, Geo. Mosse, J. F. Jones, W. T. C. Bethel, R. W. Bethel, Mr. Ernchun, J. F. Lewis, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Kutter and child, W. J. Thompson, Col. J. A. Bridgeland, Mr. S. H. Brooke, Mr. J. H. Aldrich, Mr. W. L. Rehn, Miss Young, Master Young, Mr. J. G. Wall, Mr. P. C. Thos. Metcalf, G. W. Jewett, A. Boggiana, Mr. Lodge, T. M. Jones, J. Palliser, Mr. McElroy J. E. Farnum, E. Danziger, Mrs. Williams and three children, E. Cuntz, Dr. A. L. Voss, C. Cauldwell, Col. F. Petrick, Miss C. Cauldwell, Mr. Vail, Bishop Duggan, Mrs. McNee, A. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Barbeck, T. O. Barker, J. R. Clark, Jr., S. Greenman, Jos. Walker, Judge Thompson, A. Elliott, Thos. Maxwell, Mr. Weach, Mr. Weach, Jr. J. Tuyes, A. Boardman, Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mr. Laurent, two Mrs. Ryans, child and nurse, Mr. Porter, R. L. Robinson, Mr. Isler, Chas. Hale, Miss M. Jewett, Miss Sutphen, Mr. and Lrs. Beauclerk and servant, Miss Beauclerk, Mr. Morrison, Major Hall, Queen's Messenger; Mrs. Harmon, Miss Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Miss Porter, Miss Wilson, Col. Schock Mr. E. C. Preyn, R. Fredericks, Chas. Hale—203 passengers.

In steamship Labuan, from Matamoras—F. McManus F. Ferran, J. Cross, F. Sewurs, W. Crothers, H. Wilkins, B. D. Rogers.

In ship Calhoun, from Liverpool—Miss Catharine M. Ketchum, of Brooklyn; Master Wm. A. Gray, Francis S. Gray.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 05 | Sun sets.... 5 29 | Moon rises... 6 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 51 | Gov. Island. 9 40 | Hell Gate....11 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 9.

Cleared.

Ships Hussar, Howland, Melbourne. R. W. Cameron; John Barber, (Br.) Grey, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe; Confidence, Cole, Glasgow, Wm. & Alfred Nelson; Hornet, Mitchill, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; Centurion, Zerega, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.; Charlotte, Cousins, London, Nesmith & Sons; Granite State, Jacob, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Fannie Lorentson, ——, River Gambia, Africa, Wm. Ingalls; New-Zealand, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Savanna la Mar, P. I. Nevius & Son; Delhi, (Br.,) Mulholland, Queenstown, R. Kenney.

Schooners United, Vail, Norwich. C. B. Harvey; Washington, Merrill, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Plater, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., F. L. Kneeland.

Sloop Joshua Loviness, Shrevos, Baltimore, master.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, Cooper, Port Royal Oct. 5. 7th, off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. gunboat Quaker City, on a cruise—all well.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool Sept. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 27, passed ships American and R. S. Lane, going into Liverpool; 28th, at 4:40 A. M., 8 miles west of Saltees, passed steamship Asia. Oct. 6, 8:25 A. M., lat. 44 58, lon. 53, passed bark Liverpool, bound E.; 8th, lat. 41 8, lon. 67 20, passed ship Conqueror, Boutelle, from Liverpool; 9th, 5 A. M., 120 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed the Scotia, hence.

Hospital transport steamship Daniel Webster, Blethen, Washington, D. C., 7th inst., with 456 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamship Labuan, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Matamoras 12 ds., with cotton to Fredericks & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Timandra, (of Liverpool,) Bexfield, Hamburg 39 ds., with tar to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Sept. 7, lat. 49 50, lon. 34 9, passed a derelict ship, totally dismasted and abandoned, with stern gone.

Ship Charles Davenport, Kelly, Cagliari 46 ds., and Gibraltar Sept. 8, with salt and wood to C. C. Duncan & Co.; 5th inst., off Cape Ann, was boarded by a Boston pilot and ordered to New-York.

Ship Reaper, Humphrey, London 28 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Theobald, (of Richmond, Me.,) Theobald, Cardiff Aug. 26, with coal to master.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow 32 ds., with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashley, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Reaper, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Humphrey, London 28 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Ocean Ranger, Averill, Havana Sept. 27, in ballast to H. D. Brookman.

Ship S. Emmerson Smith, (Thomaston,) Gates, Liverpool, 25 ds., with salt to Master.

Ship Napier, Marshall, Liverpool 22 ds., with salt to R. L. Taylor.

Ship Lucinda, (of Bath,) Smith, Bristol 33 ds., in ballast to master.

U. S. storebark Voltiguer, Blye, Beaufort 8 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados Sept. 25, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Oct. 2, lat. 27 30, lon. 66, saw a schr. strg. S., with foremast gone about 18 feet above the deck, and maintopmast gone; she had mainsail and staysails set, also a small square sail; made no signals. The bark Gazelle, Rhodes, hence, arrived Sept. 22, dismasted; reported being knocked down in a hurricane on the 13th, and lost all three masts, spars, and all her sails; damaged her upper works considerably, but did not loose her deck-load; she would return home under temporary repairs, and would sail about Oct. 6. Aug. 20, in lat. 34, lon. 69, spoke brig Conception, Dominica, from Maracaibo for Marseilles; she had been dismasted the day previous in a hurricane; her foremast was standing, with head gone; had foresail set; everything else gone; was getting up jury masts, and would try for Bermuda, but, doubtless, proceeded across the ocean, as the winds were light and ahead for Bermuda; she did not leak.

Bark Legatus, (Br. of Sunderland,) Stace, Cork, 49 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Czarina, Pinkham, Boston, 4 ds., in ballast to Peck & Church.

Bark Bloomer, (Swed.,) Rudin, Antwerp, 43 ds., with mdse. to French, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Adam, (Ital.,) Geno, Dublin 33 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, Wolfe, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark Ocean Home, Harriman, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to J. E. Ward.

Bark Eliza Barbarino, (Ital.,) Cavasso, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Avondale, (of Tremont,) Dix, Cardenas Sept. 26, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Sept. 27, lat. 27, lon. 79 50, was struck by lightning, and the mainmast carried away by the deck.

Brig Porto Platte, (Brem.,) Koper, Port-au-Platte Sept. 29, with tobacco to C. F. & W. G. Schmidt.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Thompson, Cardenas Sept. 27, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Rainbow, Johnson, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig J. H. Jones, Mills, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to Jones, Nelson & Co.

Brig Wm. Moore, (Dan.,) Klyhn, Grand Turk 15 ds., with salt to J. Hanford.

Brig W. Nichols, Fritz, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julie, (Br. of Kingston, Jam.,) Brown, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to H. De Cordova & Co.; 6th inst., off Hatteras encountered a heavy gale from north, during which carried away mainsail.

Schr. J. H. Manchester, Nickerson, Baltimore 5 ds., with tobacco to master.

Schr. Mary Elvina, Rockett, Baltimore 10 ds., with ship timber for Navy-yard.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, Sears, St. Johns, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia.

Schr. Jessie, (Br., of Halifax,) McDougall, Glace Bay, U. B., 9 ds., with coal to Miledge & Co.

SAILED—Steamships Creole, for New-Orleans; U. S. steam transport George's Creek, for Washington.

BELOW—Bark Franklin Mitchell, 4 ds. from Boston also a Spanish steam frigate.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 9, 1862.—Arr. ship Borneo, Padong Brigs Edwin, Jeremie; Fredonia, Key West.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Platte, Sept. 29, schr. Hannah, for New-York in 10 ds; Bremen brig St. Jago, for do; Spanish schr. Emile, for do. in 4 ds.

At Cardenas, Sept. 27, bark Ganges, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Fantazzia, for do. in 4 ds.

At Jacmel, Sept. 26, E. de Hart, for Boston in 2 ds.

[PER PERSIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Mathilda and "House," at Table Bay; Sallie Bonsell, at Bristol; Courier, at Gloucester; Venus, at Falmouth; R. L. Lane, at Liverpool; Scotland, at do.; Johanna, Queenctown.

Arrived from Boston—Stamboul, at Table Bay.

Arrived from Eastport—Gen. Scott, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Akyab—H. B. Wright, at Falmouth; Rochester and Deagaum, at St. Helena.

Arrived from Padang—Arab, at St. Helena.

Arrived from Bombay—Americano, at Liverpool; Thetis, at St Helena; 36th. Grace Darling, Anna Dorothea, Yaratilda, Glenaloon, Culloden and City Agra; 27th, Admiral, Etna, Colonist and J. A. Westervelt, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Singapore—St. Louis, at St. Helena.

Arrived from Manila—27th, Home, at Queenstown.

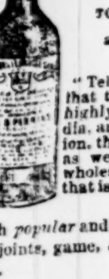
Arrived from Whampoa—27th, Athelstan, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Rangoon—27th, Fulwood, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Calcutta—27th, Scotland, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Charlotte A. Morrison, totally burnt at Algoa Bay.

The Parana, from New-York for Shanghai, was at St. Simon's Bay, leaky.



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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
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